



भारत का राजपत्र

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No. 46]

NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1977/KARTIKA 21, 1899

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या वी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
Separate pagings are given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

भाग II—चण्ड 3—उप-चण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

(रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों और (संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को छोड़कर)
केन्द्रीय प्राधिकारियों द्वारा जारी किये गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं।

**Statutory Orders and Notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(other than the Ministry of Defence) by Central Authorities
(other than the Administrations of Union Territories)**

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय

Limited under said Act (Certificate of Registration No.
349/70).

(काम्पनी कार्य विभाग)

[No. 2/25/77-M. II.]

नई दिल्ली, 27 अक्टूबर, 1977

C. KHUSHALDAS, Dy. Secy.

का० आ० 3479—एकाधिकार पांच निर्वन्धनकारी व्यापार प्रथा अधिनियम, 1969 की धारा 26 की उपाधारा (3) के अनुमति में केन्द्रीय सरकार इन्द्रद्वारा कथित अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत मैमर्स बंगाल पोटरीज लिमिटेड के पंजीकरण (पंजीकरण प्रमाण-पत्र संख्या 349/70) के निरस्त्रीकरण को अधिसूचित करती है।

[संख्या 2/25/77-एम० 2]

सी० सुशालवास, उप सचिव

MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE & COMPANY AFFAIRS

(Department of Company Affairs)

New Delhi, the 27th October, 1977

S.O. 3479.—In pursuance of sub-section (3) of Section 26 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 (54 of 1969), the Central Government hereby notifies the cancellation of the Registration of M/s. Bengal Potteries

गृह मंत्रालय

(काम्पनी और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 24 अक्टूबर, 1977

का० आ० 3480—केन्द्रीय सरकार, अखिल भारतीय सेवा अधिनियम, 1951 (1951 का 61) की धारा 3 की उपाधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, संवधित ग्रज्य सरकारों से परामर्श करने के पश्चात्, अखिल भारतीय सेवा (चिकित्सीय परिचर्या) नियम, 1954, में और संशोधन करने के लिये निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है, अर्थात्

1. (1) इन नियमों का माध्यम से अखिल भारतीय सेवा (चिकित्सीय परिचर्या) मंशोधन नियम, 1977 है।
- (2) ये गजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होंगी।

2 अखिल भारतीय सेवा (चिकित्सीय परिचर्या) नियम, 1954 में नियम 3 के उप-नियम (2) के पश्चात् और नियम 7 के उप-नियम 2 के प्रथम परन्तुके पश्चात् निम्नलिखित परन्तुके प्रत्यस्पापित विद्या जायेगा, अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु सरकार किसी भी दावे को, यदि प्रत्येक सामग्रे में उसके साथों और परिवर्तनियों को यथार्थता के बारे में उसका समाधान नहीं हुआ तो, नामंत्रूर कर देगी। ऐसा करने समय केन्द्रीय सरकार, सेवा के उस सदस्य की जानकारी के लिये, जिसने दावा प्रस्तुत किया है, दावों को नामंत्रूर करने के कारणों का संक्षेप में ज्ञाताणगी।”

[मा० 11023/8/77-ए०भा०मे० (III)]

आर० एण० अप्रवाल, अव० सचिव

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms)

New Delhi, the 24th October, 1977

S.O. 3480.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 (61 of 1951), the Central Govt., after consultation with the Governments of the States concerned hereby makes the following rules further to amend the All India Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1954, namely :—

1. (1) These rules may be called the All India Services (Medical Attendance) Amendments Rules, 1977.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the All India Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1954, after sub-rule (2) of rule 3 of and after first proviso to sub-rule (2) of rule 7, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely :—

“Provided that the Government shall reject any claim if it is not satisfied with its genuineness on facts and circumstances of each case. While doing so the Government shall state briefly for information of the member of the service preferring the claim the reasons for rejecting the claim.”

[No. 11023/8/77-AIS(III)]

R. L. AGGARWAL, Under Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 26 अक्टूबर, 1977

का० आ० 3481.—दिल्ली विशेष पुलिम स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का 25) की धारा 6 के माध्य पठिन धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों की महसूल में, दिल्ली विशेष पुलिम स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का आन्ध्र प्रदेश, आसाम, बिहार, गुजरात, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, केरल मध्य प्रदेश महाराष्ट्र, मणिपुर, मेघालय, नागालैंड, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु, त्रिपुरा, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल राज्यों में नीचे अनुसूची में विनिर्दित अपराधों की जांच करने के लिये विस्तार करती है, अर्थात् :—

अनुसूची

(क) विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम, 1973 (1973 का 45) के अधीन दण्डनीय अपराध, और

(ख) अण्ड (क) में विभिन्न किसी अपराध के मम्बन्ध में या उसमें सम्बन्धित प्रयत्नों, कुछ प्रेरणों और पद्धतियों और उसी संघर्षहार के दौरान उहीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत कोई अन्य अपराध।

[सं० 228/2/74-एवीडी-II]

टी०क० मुक्तामणियन, अव० सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 26th October, 1977

S.O. 3481.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5, read with section 6, of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (25 of 1946), the Central Government, with the consent of the Governments of the States concerned, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, for the investigation of the offences specified in the Schedule below, namely :—

SCHEDULE

(a) Offences punishable under the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, 1973 (46 of 1973); and

(b) attempts, abductions and conspiracies in relation to or in connection with any offence mentioned in clause (a) and any other offence committed in the course of the same transaction arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/2/74-AVD. II]

T. K. SUBRAMANIAN, Under Secy.

जांच आयोग

नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 1977

जांच आयोग द्वारा अनुसरण की जाने वाली प्रक्रिया के विविधों का परिचय

का० आ० 3482.—भारत सरकार के राजपत्र अमाद्वारण में प्रकाशित गृह मंत्रालय की तारीख 20 मई 1977 की अधिसूचना मेंल्या 374 (ई०) द्वारा गठित जांच आयोग ने जांच आयोग (केन्द्रीय) नियम, 1972 के नियम 5 के अण्ड (8) के अधीन प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए अपनी प्रक्रिया के विविध बनाये हैं, जो कि भारत के राजपत्र संख्या 35 में दिनांक 27 अगस्त 77 को का०आ० संख्या 2676 के भाग II के अण्ड 3 के उपर्युक्त (ii) में प्रकाशित किये गये हैं। उन विविधों में निम्नलिखित विविध 23 के और 23वा, विविध 23 के बाद सम्मिलित किये जाएँ :—

“23(क) आयोग केवल उन्हीं परिवारों की जांच करेगा जो उसे मौपे गए काम के अन्तर्गत आते हैं। आयोग को यह विवेकाधिकार होगा कि वह ऐसे परिवारों को, जो उसकी राय में, यथास्थिति केन्द्रीय सरकार या राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अल्प स्तर से निपटान जा सकते हैं, ऐसी कार्यालयी के लिए निर्दिष्ट करें जो केन्द्रीय सरकार या राज्य सरकारें ठीक समझे।

23(ख) आयोग ऐसे परिवारों की जांच करने के लिए जो यथास्थिति, केन्द्रीय सरकार या राज्य सरकारों को आयोग द्वारा निर्दिष्ट किए जाय, जांच समितियों की या जांच आयोग अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा II के अधीन यथा उपर्युक्त प्राधिकरणों को नियुक्ति के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार या राज्य सरकारों को मुकाबल दे सकता और केन्द्रीय सरकार या राज्य सरकारों से यह भी अवक्षेप कर सकता कि ऐसी समितियों या प्राधिकरणों की सिफारिशें आयोग के पास अनिम विविधिय के लिए मेंजी जाय।”

[मा० फा० 31011/6/77-कोमार्डी०/एस सी आई]

आयोग के आदेश से
पी० आर० राजगोपाल, मनिव

SHAH COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

New Delhi, the 3rd October, 1977

Addendum to the Regulation of Procedure to be Followed by the Commission of Inquiry

S.O. 3482.—In exercise of the powers conferred under Clause (8) of Rule 5 of Commission of Inquiry (Central) Rules, 1972, the Commission of Inquiry constituted by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India Gazette Notification No. 374(E) dated the 20th May, 1977, framed the Regulations of Procedure to be followed by the Commission as notified vide SO 2676 published under Part II Section No. 35 dated the 27th August 1977.

1. The following will be added as Rule 23(A) and 23(B) below Rule 23 of the aforesaid Regulations:—

"23A. The Commission shall enquire into only those complaints which fall within the scope of its terms of reference. The Commission will have the discretion to refer complaints which in its opinion can be disposed of finally by Central Government or State Governments as the case may be, for such action as may be considered fit by the Central Government or State Governments.

23B. The Commission may suggest to the Central Government or the State Governments, as the case may be, to appoint Committees of Inquiry or Authorities as provided under Section 11 of the Commission of Inquiry Act 1952 to inquire into such complaints as may be referred to them by the Commission and may also require the Central or State Governments to forward to it for final decision the recommendations of such Committees/Authorities."

[No. F. 31011/6/77-Coord/SCI]

By order of the Commission

P. R. RAJGOPAL, Secy.

चित्त मंत्रालय**(राजस्व विभाग)**

मादेण

नई दिल्ली, 25 अक्टूबर, 1977

स्टाम्प

का० प्रा० 3483.—भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम, 1899 (1899 का 2) की धारा 9 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शर्कियों का प्रयोग करने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकार, एवं द्वारा, उम् शुल्क को माफ करनी है जो समितिनाड़ु विष्टुत बोर्ड द्वारा जारी किये जाने वाले आठ करोड़ प्रमीली नाम्बर रुपये मूल्य के बचन पत्रों पर, उक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत, प्रभार्य है।

[सं० 32/77-स्टाम्प का०मं० 33/67/77-बित्री कर]
एम० डी० गमस्वामी, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF FINANCE**(Department of Revenue)****ORDER**

New Delhi, the 25th October, 1977

STAMPS

S.O. 3483.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899) the Central Government hereby remits the duty with which the promissory notes to the value of eight

crores and eighty lakhs of rupees, to be issued by the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, are chargeable under the said Act.

[No. 32/77-Stamps-F. No. 33/67/77-ST]

S. D. RAMASWAMY, Under Secy.

(प्रार्थिक कार्य विभाग)**(बैंकिंग विभाग)**

नई दिल्ली, 25 अक्टूबर, 1977

का० प्रा० 3484.—भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक प्रधिनियम, 1934 (1934 का 2) की धारा 8 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (क) और उपधारा (4) के अनुमरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एवं द्वारा, उम् शुल्क को 1 दिसम्बर, 1977 से आरम्भ होकर 30 नवम्बर, 1982 को समाप्त होने वाली पांच वर्षों की अवधि के लिये भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर के पद पर नियुक्त करती है।

[संख्या एफ० 7(3)/77-बीओ-(I)]

(Department of Economic Affairs)**(Banking Division)**

New Delhi, the 25th October, 1977

S.O. 3484.—In pursuance of clause (a) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (4) of section 8 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934), the Central Government hereby appoints Dr. I. G. Patel as the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India for a term of five years commencing on 1st December 1977 and ending with 30th November, 1982.

[No. F. 7/3/77-B(3)(I)]

का० प्रा० 3485.—राष्ट्रीय बैंक (प्रबन्ध और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध) योजना, 1970 की धारा 3 के अनुमरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के परामर्श में, एवं द्वारा भारत सरकार, वित्त मंत्रालय (बैंकिंग विभाग) की दिनांक 15 फरवरी, 1974 की अधिसूचना संख्या एफ० 9-4/49/73-बी०ओ०-1-9 तथा 25 फरवरी, 1974 की अधिसूचना संख्या एफ० 9-4/49/73-बी०ओ०-1 के अनुरूप उक्त धारा के 3 की उपधारा (ग), (घ), (इ) और (अ) में उल्लिखित व्यक्तियों के हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिये नियुक्त निदेशकों के स्थान पर अक्टूबर, 1977 के 26वें दिन से प्रारम्भ होकर अक्टूबर, 1980 के 25वें दिन को समाप्त होने वाली 3 वर्ष की अवधि के लिये सिर्फ़ीकट बैंक के निदेशकों के स्थान में निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त करती है।

1. श्री एम० सीनाराम राव,
जिला चिकास प्रधिकारी,
मिर्जाकोट बैंक, गिमोगा सर्किल,
शिमोगा (कर्नाटक)

2. श्री गोविन्द पी० बडेयराज,
एम०ग०, बी०एल०
हाउसिंग बोर्ड कालोनी,
गुलबग्हार (कर्नाटक)

3. श्री एक्स० ए० फरनांडीज,
हाथी दान की वस्तुओं के शिल्पी,
गजी अवन, बलिया थांपे,
हवाई अड्डे के पास,
त्रियंद्रम (कर्नाटक)

धारा 3 की उपधारा (ग) के अनुमरण में ऐसे कर्मचारीयों के हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिये जो कामशार नहीं है।

धारा 3 की उपधारा (घ) के अनुमरण में उक्त बैंक के जमात-कर्ताओं के हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिये।

धारा 3 की उपधारा (अ) के अनुमरण में शिल्पियों के हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिये।

4. श्री भरत रमेश गाव,
प्रबन्ध निदेशक,
शंकर ट्रासोरी कंपनी प्राइवेट लिमि-
टेड, कोप्पा कडूर,
बंगलौर (कर्नाटक राज्य)
5. श्री एस० संथप्पा,
चार्टर्ड एकाकार,
मैसर्म संथप्पा पाण्ड कम्पनी,
चार्टर्ड लेखाकार,
4/2, नरसिंह राज रोड,
बंगलौर (कर्नाटक)
6. श्री एन० एच० शाह,
निदेशक,
मैसर्स जीवन लाल (1929) लिमिटेड,
निष्टटी बिस्ट्रिंग, मरीन लाइन्स,
पी०ओ० बाक्स नं० 11010
बम्बई-400020
7. शे० जनरल एम० एम० तापन, धारा 3 की उपधारा (च) के
(मेवानिवृत्त),
'प्रियांका' फार्म, गांव नथा आफ-
खाना थांडा,
जिला गुडगांव (हरयाणा)

धारा 3 की उपधारा (च) के
अनुसरण में।

धारा 3 की उपधारा (च) के
अनुसरण में।

धारा 3 की उपधारा (च) के
अनुसरण में।

[सं० एफ० 9/29/77-बी०ओ०-I]

S.O. 3485.—In pursuance of clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby appoints the following persons as Directors of the Syndicate Bank for a period of three years commencing on the 26th day of October 1977, and ending with the 25th day of October 1980, in the place of the Directors appointed under the notifications of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Banking) No.F. 9-4/49/73-BO.I-9, dated the 15th February 1974 and No.F.9-4/49/73-BO.I dated the 25th February 1974 to represent the interests of the persons specified in sub-clauses (c), (d), (e) and (f) of the said clause :—

1. Shri S. Seetharam Rao Representing the employees
District Development of the said Bank who are
Officer, not workmen—in pursuance
Syndicate Bank, of sub-clause (c) of clause 3.
Shimoga Circle,
Shimoga (Karnataka).
2. Shri Govind P. Vadeyaraj, Representing the interests of
M.A., B.L.,
Housing Board Colony,
Gulbarga (Karnataka).
3. Shri X.A. Fernandez, Representing the interests of
Artisan in Ivory Goods,
Raji Bhavan Valia Thope,
Near Aerodrome,
Trivandrum (Kerala).
4. Shri Aroor Ramesh Rao, In pursuance of sub-clause (f)
Managing Director,
Shanker Transport Co. (P)
Ltd.,
Koppa-Kadur,
Bangalore (Karnataka State)

5. Shri S. Santhappa, In pursuance of sub-clause (f)
Chartered Accountant, of clause 3.
M/s. Santhappa & Co.,
Chartered Accountants,
4/2, Narasimharaj Road,
Bangalore (Karnataka).
6. Shri N.H. Shah, In pursuance of sub-clause (f)
Director, of clause 3.
M/s. Jeowanlal (1929) Ltd.,
Liberty Building,
Marine Lines,
P.O. Box.11010,
Bombay-400020.
7. Lt. Gen. M.L. Thapan In pursuance of sub-clause (f)
(Retd.), of clause 3.
'Priyanka' Farm,
Vill. & P.O. Khanda,
Distt. Gurgaon (Haryana)

[No. F. 9/29/77-B.O.I.]

नई दिल्ली, 28 अक्टूबर, 1977

का०आ० 3486.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबन्ध और प्रकार्ण उपबन्ध) स्कीम, 1970 के खण्ड 8 के उपबन्ध (I) के साथ पठित खण्ड 3 के उपबन्ध (क) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् श्री एच०सी० सरकार को 30 अक्टूबर, 1977 से प्रारम्भ होने वाली और 29 अक्टूबर, 1980 को समाप्त होने वाली प्रबन्ध के लिये, बैंक आफ इंडिया के प्रबन्ध निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[सं० एफ० 9/19/77-बी०ओ०-I(1)]

New Delhi, the 28th October, 1977

S.O. 3486.—In pursuance of sub-clause (a) of clause 3, read with sub-clause (1) of clause 8, of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby appoints Shri H. C. Sarkar as the Managing Director of the Bank of India for the period commencing on 30th October, 1977 and ending with 29th October, 1980.

[No. F. 9/19/77-BO. I-1]

का०आ० 3487.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबन्ध और प्रकार्ण उपबन्ध) स्कीम, 1970 के खण्ड 7 के साथ पठित खण्ड 5 के उपबन्ध (1) अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् श्री एच०सी० सरकार को, जिन्हें 30 अक्टूबर, 1977 से बैंक आफ इंडिया के प्रबन्ध निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है, उसी तारीख से बैंक आफ इंडिया के निदेशक-बोर्ड के प्रधार्थ के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[सं० एफ० 9/19/77-बी०ओ० 1(2)]

बलदेव सिंह, संयुक्त सचिव

S.O. 3487.—In pursuance of sub-clause (1) of clause 5, read with clause 7, of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970 the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby appoints Shri H. C. Sarkar, who has been appointed as Managing Director of the Bank of India with effect from 30th October, 1977, to be the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of India with effect from the same date.

[No. F. 9/19/77-BO. I-2]
BALDEV SINGH, Jt. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 29 अक्टूबर, 1977

New Delhi, the 29th October, 1977

का० आ० 3488.—देवकारी विनियमन प्रधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 56 के माध्यम से धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केंद्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को गिफारिश पर, एतचाहारा घोषणा करती है कि उक्त प्रधिनियम की धारा 31 और बैंकिंग विनियमन (सहकारी समितियां) प्रधिनियम 1966 के नियम 10 के उपचान्ध, श्री रंगम कोआरेटिव अवैत बैंक लिमिटेड, श्री रंगम पर जहां तक उसका इस बैंक के 30 जून, 1976 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष के तुलस-पत्र लाभ और हानि खाते तथा लेखापरीक्षक की रिपोर्ट का समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित होने से संबंध है, लागू नहीं होगे।

[मंज्या एफ० 8-5/77-ग०मी०]

सोनेद्वनाथ शर्मा, प्रबंध सचिव

S.O. 3488.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the section 53 read with section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of section 31 of the said Act and Rule 10 of the Banking Regulation (Co-operative Societies) Rules, 1966 shall not apply to the Srirangam Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd., Srirangam in so far as they relate to the publication of its balance sheet, profit and loss account for the year ended the 30th June, 1976 together with the auditor's report in a newspaper.

[No. F. 8-5/77-AC]

L. N. SHARMA, Under Secy.

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक
RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

नई दिल्ली, 26 अक्टूबर, 1977
New Delhi, the 26th October, 1977

का० आ० 3489.—भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक प्रधिनियम, 1934 के अनुमति वर्ष 1977 के दिनांक 7 को समाप्त हुए मप्ताह के लिये लेखा
S.O. 3489—An Account pursuant to the RESERVE BANK OF INDIA ACT, 1934 for the week ended the 7th day of October, 1977.

इण्ठ विभाग
ISSUE DEPARTMENT

देवताएँ	रुपये	रुपये	प्राप्तियाँ	रुपये	रुपये
Liabilities	Rs.	Rs.	Assets	Rs.	Rs.
बैंकिंग विभाग में रखे हुए नोट			सोने का निकास और त्रुटियाँ:—		
Notes held in the Banking Department	15,55,70,000		Gold Coin and Bullion		
संचलन में नोट			(क) भारत में रखा हुआ		
Notes in circulation	8012,28,44,000		(a) Held in India	187,80,46,000	
जारी किये गये कुल नोट			(b) Held outside India	—	
Total notes issued	8027,84,14,000		विदेशी प्रतिभूतियाँ		
			Foreign Securities	1371,73,97,000	
			जोड़		
			Total		1559,54,43,000
			रुपये का निकास		
			Rupee Coin		23,15,25,000
			भारत सरकार की रुपया		
			प्रतिभूतियाँ		
			Government of India Rupee		
			Securities		6445,14,46000,
			देशी विनियम विल और दूसरे		
			वाणिज्य-पत्र		
			Internal Bills of Exchange		
			and other commercial		
			paper		—
कुल देवताएँ					
Total Liabilities	8027,84,14,000		कुल आस्तियाँ		
			Total Assets		8027,84,14,000

वितानांक 12 अक्टूबर, 1977
Dated the 12th day of October, 1977.

एम नरसिंहम, गवर्नर
M. NARSIMHAM Governor

1977 को भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के बैंकिंग विभाग का कार्यकलाप का विवरण
Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 7th October, 1977

देवनाम Liabilities	रुपये Rs.	आस्तियां Assets	रुपये Rs.
चुकना पूँजी		नोट	
Capital Paid Up	5,00,00,000	Notes	15,55,70,000
आरक्षित निधि		रुपये का सिक्का	
Reserve Fund	150,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	3,40,000
राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (शीर्षकालीन प्रवर्तन) निधि		छोटा सिक्का	
National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	495,00,00,000	Small Coin	5,11,000
राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (स्थिरीकरण) निधि		खरीदे और भुजाये गये बिल	
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	165,00,00,000	Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
राष्ट्रीय प्रोडोगिक ऋण (शीर्षकालीन प्रवर्तन) निधि		(क) देशी	
National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	715,00,00,000	(a) Internal	130,51,84,000
जमाराशिया :—		(ब) विदेशी	
Deposits:—		(b) External	—
(क) सरकारी		(ग) सरकारी खजाना बिल	
(a) Government		(c) Government Treasury Bills	227,86,69,000
(1) केन्द्रीय सरकार		विदेशों में रखा हुआ बकाया	
(i) Central Government	64,92,95,000	Balances Held Abroad	1936,85,62,000
(2) राज्य सरकारें		निवेश	
(ii) State Governments	12,59,23,000	Investments	551,60,27,000
(अ) बैंक		ऋण और अधिम :—	
(b) Banks:		Loans and Advances to:—	
(1) अनुमूलित वाणिज्य बैंक		(1) केन्द्रीय सरकार की	
(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks	1459,55,41,000	(i) Central Government	—
(2) अनुमूलित राज्य सहकारी बैंक		(2) राज्य सरकारों की	
(ii) Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	28,21,15,000	(ii) State Governments	215,16,73,000
(3) दूसरे अनुमूलित राज्य सहकारी बैंक		ऋण और अधिम :—	
(iii) Non-Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	1,99,37,000	Loans and Advances to:—	
(4) अन्य बैंक		(1) अनुमूलित वाणिज्य बैंक की	
(iv) Other Banks	1,40,21,000	(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks	418,69,10,000
(ग) अन्य		(2) राज्य सहकारी बैंकों की	351,48,82,000
(c) Others	1900,91,41,000	(3) दूसरों की	1,42,00,000
		(iii) Others	
		राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (शीर्षकालीन प्रवर्तन) निधि से	
		ऋण, अधिम और निवेश	
		Loans, Advances and Investments from National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	
		(क) ऋण और अधिम :—	
		(a) Loans and Advances to :—	
		(1) राज्य सरकारों को	
		(i) State Governments	98,15,61,000
		(2) राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को	14,88,49,000
		(3) केन्द्रीय भूमिक्षणक बैंकों को	—
		(ii) Central Land Mortgage Banks	
		(4) कृषि पुनर्वित्र और विकास निगम को	
		(iv) Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation	171,40,00,000
		(ग) केन्द्रीय भूमिक्षणक बैंकों के डिबंगरो में निवेश	
		(b) Investment in Central Land Mortgage Bank Debentures	7,89,44,000

देवताएँ Liabilities	रुपये Rs.	आस्तियाँ Assets	रुपये Rs.
देवता Bills Payable	172,98,84,000	राज्यीय कृषि ऋण (स्थिरकरण) निधि से ऋण भीर अधिक	
अन्य देवताएँ Other Liabilities	588,14,49,000	Loans and Advances from National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund राज्य महाकारी बैंक को ऋण और अधिक Loans and Advances to State Co-operative Banks राज्यीय श्रीशोगिक ऋण (दीर्घकालीन प्रबलंग) निधि से ऋण, अधिक और निवेश Loans, Advances and Investments from National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund (a) विकास बैंक को ऋण और अधिक (a) Loans and Advances to the Development Bank	
		(b) विकास बैंक द्वारा जारी किये गये बांडों/डिबेंचर्स में निवेश (b) Investment in bonds/debentures issued by the Development Bank	537,04,29,000
		अन्य आस्तियाँ Other Assets	952,12,93,000
रुपये Rupees	5760,73,06,000	रुपये Rupees	5760,73,06,000

विनांक 12 अक्टूबर, 1977

Dated the 12th day of October, 1977.

[No.F.10/2/77-B.O.L.]

एम० नरसिंहम् गवर्नर

M. NARASIMHAM, Governor

च० व० भीरचंद्रानी, प्रबलंग मंत्री

C. W. MIRCHANDANI, Under Secy.

कार्यालय समाहर्ता, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क

यड्डोवा, 29 अक्टूबर, 1977

कांग्रेस 3490.—केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क नियमावली, 1944 के नियम 233 के माध्य पठित हम नियमावली के नियम 15 और 16 के अन्तर्गत प्रदल शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए श्री दिनांक 30-6-77 की 5 नम्बर का अधिसूचना सं० 1/77 का अधिकारण करने हुए, मैं एनद्वारा यह अधिसूचित करता हूँ कि हम अधिसूचना के माध्य संलग्न की गई नामिका के कालम 5 में उल्लिखित गांवों में वहाँ अधिक से अधिक 12 प्रांग के थोव में उगाये गये तथा अधिक से अधिक 60 किलोग्राम तक मिक्कावे गये अनियमित नम्बाकू के सम्बन्ध में, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क नियमावली, 1944 के नियम 15 तथा 16 के अन्तर्गत अपेक्षित धोणान्यक प्रमूख करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

नामिका

मण्डल का नाम	रेंज का नाम	राजस्व जिला का नाम	राजस्व तालुका का नाम	उन गांवों के नाम जिनके बारे में केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क नियमावली 1944 के नियम 15 और 16 के अन्तर्गत छूट दी जाती है
1	2	3	4	5
वडोदा-I	वडोदा-II	यड्डोवा	वडोदा	+नियमपूरा अचल 1. देवेश्वर 2. गामी पुरा 3. काण्डल पुरा 4. रामगामडी 5. मेषाकुर्दी 6. कर्णकुर्दी 7. खटमगा 8. शंकर पुरा 9. दिवाली पुरा 10. जीवन टेकरी 11. कपुराई 12. भीरगामडी 13. काशीपुरा 14. ग्रंथी 15. खानी पुरा 16. उटीया (फे) 17. करानी 18. सरार 19. मलाउ 20. दौलत पुरा 26. प्रजीत पुरा 27. दरजी पुरा ।

1	2	3	4	5
बड़ीदा-II	गोधरा	पंचमहाल	गोधरा	निम्नलिखित गांवों को छोड़कर अन्य सभी गांव :— 1. हर कुड़ी 2. मेहसोल 3. इसरोडीया 4. जीत पुरा 5. यम पुरा 6. प्रताप पुरा 7. नारबोरी 8. नोरना 9. लाल पुरा 10. भालमुरा 11. भात पुरा 12. रानी पुरा 13. करन पुरा 14. भालनीया 15. राक्षसीग पुरा 16. लूपन पुरा 17. पोखट पुरा 18. टीका 19. मोटीकालडी 20. जूमी धारी 21. नवी धारी 22. पीपरीया 23. दुआ 24. गोली 25. रतनपुर-रेलीया 26. भ्रमाहडी 27. नानी कटडी 28. मोरीयो 29. धनीदा 30. काकन पुरा 31. बजूरी 32. बासी डोल 33. रतनपुर 34. मादीमर 35. गोधरा 36. जाफ़राबाद 37. करमना 38. राइनडगेता 39. कबार पुर 40. आना पुर 41. हमीरपुर 42. लापरीया
बड़ीदा-I	गोधरा	पंचमहाल	महेरा	निम्नलिखित गांवों को छोड़कर अन्य सभी गांव :— 1. बोरडी 2. बकरीया 3. थाक्का 4. बीरीया 5. साटम 6. अनीयाड़ 7. वरापुर 8. माधुबीना मुवाड़ 9. बकन पुर उजड़ा 10. गोकल पुरा 11. वर्लवपुर 12. ब्रह्मी 13. पोइडा 14. रेना मोरवार 15. बारोली
बड़ीदा-I	गोधरा	पंचमहाल	लुनावाड़ा	निम्नलिखित गांवों को छोड़कर अन्य सभी गांव :— 1. बारोल 2. भोजा 3. बखन पुर 4. पटान 5. चांव पुर 6. वेरमा 7. लुनावाड़ा 8. हाइमटिया 9. अगरवाडा 10. लालबेंर 11. खलास पुरा 12. लाडवेल कुड़ 13. गोडा 14. रावडीया 15. याना मावसी।
बड़ीदा-I	गोधरा	पंचमहाल	संतारामपुर	संतारामपुर तालुका के सभी गांव :—
बड़ीदा-I	गोधरा	पंचमहाल	लीमखेडा	लिमखेडा तालुका के सभी गांव :—
बड़ीदा-I	गोधरा	पंचमहाल	बारीया	निम्नलिखित गांवों को छोड़कर अन्य सभी गांव :— 1. नदा कुड़ा 2. लालपुर्णी 3. फरोव
बड़ीदा-I	गोधरा	पंचमहाल	दाहीद शोर जालोद	दानी तालुकों के सभी गांव :—
बड़ीदा-I	गोधरा	पंचमहाल	कालोल	निम्नलिखित गांवों को छोड़कर अन्य सभी गांव :— 1. जंतराल 2. रतनपुरा 3. खंडोली 4. नारन पुरा 5. बाकरोल 6. भरता मुवाडा 7. सानमना 8. झारेड्का 9. समा 10. मोकोल 11. कानोड 12. डेरोल 13. कमेटिया 14. कलन्तरा 15. डेलोल 16. खार-सालीया 17. बेजलपुर 18. बोइ 19. कलोल 20. भाईरोली बुर्जग 21. नेशडीया 22. समलवेंडी 23. पलामा 24. खानसोली 25. अंबाना 26. गुबार 27. मैवपुर 28. खेवडा
बड़ीदा-I	गोधरा	पंचमहाल	हालोल	निम्नलिखित गांवों को छोड़कर अन्य सभी गांव :— 1. हालोल 2. कजारी 3. जीतपुरा 4. भोती पुरा 5. कडबला 6. आम्बा तलाव 7. याम्का 8. नेशडीया 9. कारवन 10. खिठोज।
बड़ीदा-I	गोधरा	पंचमहाल	जाम्बुधोडा	जोम्बुधोडा महाल के सभी गांव।
बड़ीदा-II	उभोई	बड़ीदा	उभोई	निम्नलिखित गांवों को छोड़कर अन्य सभी गांव :— 1. पलामवाडा 2. मोममपुरा 8. कुड्डेला 5. घटदल पुरा 5. बोद पुरा 6. बेहराम पुरा 7. अणुठन 8. राजपि 9. युवाडी 10. कराली 11. कराली पुरा 12. टिम्पी 13. पानमोली 14. माठोद 15. गामडी 16. कन्यावा 17. कायावरोहन 18. लिगम्बली 19. भीषोडीया 20. चादोद 21. करनारी।
बड़ीदा-II	उभोई	बड़ीदा	बाषोडीया	निम्नलिखित गांवों को छोड़कर बाषोडीया तालुका के अन्य सभी गांव 1. नेज पुरा 2. हमापुरा 3. आसीज 4. पलाडी 5. झरोद 6. अब्रान पुरा आविराम 8. कामरोल 9. रमुलबाद 10. रयान-तलवाडी 11. सहीदाम 12. भोडेली।

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बड़ोदा-II	उभोई	बड़ोदा	संखेंडा	निम्नलिखित गांवों को छोड़कर इस तालुका के अन्य सभी गांव :— 1. फटेश्वर 2. गोला-गामडी 8. कावीठा 4. कदेवर 5. फंचा 6. चोखोदा 7. कसुमिया 8. आनन्द पुरा 9. खोखरीघोड़ी 10. खुनवाड़ 11. पास्मानी-मामाम (कुथरपुरा) 12. गुदीखा 13. टिम्बा 14. नान्दानीजा 15. होड़ोद 16. नागरवाडा 17. पीपल गाँव 18. श्रीठा 19. तुरपुरा 20. वहावरपुर 21. बमरोड़ी 22. बोड़ेली 23. मर्हमदा (चोरगला) 24. भालपुर 25. कनकुदापा 26. कुमा पुरा 27. लोटिया 28. मालेव 29. हरेश्वर 30. माजरोल 31. अमरहलपुर 32. भनकानी 33. रामपुरा 34. लावेत 35. पातरा 36. दोरमार 37. बासना 38. बड़ेली 39. भद्रानी 40. ऐसार 41. अल्बादपुरा 42. आखा-बेडा 43. होमेंगा पुरा 44. इन्द्राल 45. संखेंडा 46. धोरी 47. लक्तीराम 48. खोरा 49. बारिया पुरा 50. झावं।
बड़ोदा-II	उभोई	बड़ोदा	नमवाडी	निम्नलिखित दो गांवों को छोड़कर इस तालुका के अन्य सभी गांव ;— 1. पीपलोज 2. आम्बापुर।
बड़ोदा-II	उभोई	बड़ोदा	तिलकवाडा	निम्नलिखित दो गांव को छोड़कर इस तालुका के अन्य सभी गांव :— 1. बुजेठा 2. कंधरपुर।
बड़ोदा II	उभोई	बड़ोदा	करंजेण	1. हरमुन्दा 2. मांगलेज 3. खोखा 4. धनोरा 5. वेमारंडी 6. कंबोला 7. मांगरोल 8. नवी हथीरडी 9. कुराली 10. भरथाली 11. मादेना 12. काशकुर 13. धामनजा 14. पोमलाम 15. निशालिया 16. कोठाव 17. उरद 18. भेठी 19. बचार 20. भांकम 21. दीवी 22. सामरोद 23. रोंगा 24. मेमराड 25. हृलवा 26. हिरजीपुरा 27. माथरोज 28. पाठीया पुरा 29. मालोद 30. लिलोइ 31. बका पुरा 32. खामोश 33. अर्जनपुरा 34. लिलि पुरा।
बड़ोदा II	उभोई	बड़ोदा	मिनोर	1. गराडो 2. तरवा 3. बाबलीया 4. भेड़डा 5. अचीमरा 6. दाम नगर 7. छातभोई 8. पुनियाद 9. मिंदोण 10. माल पुर 11. बनीयाद 12. कुक्क 13. भीमणी 14. वरियापुरा।
बड़ोदा-II	एम ओ आर० पांदरा	बड़ोदा	पांदरा	1. भावरा 2. दमीनी।
बड़ोदा-II	रेज-उभोई बालू अंचर छोटाउदेपुर	बड़ोदा	पाथीजेनपुर	पाथीजेन पुर तालुका के सभी गांव।
—यथोपरि—	—यथोपरि—	—यथोपरि—	छोटाउदेपुर	निम्नलिखित गांवों को छोड़कर छोटाउदेपुर तालुका के अन्य सभी गांव :— 1. छोटाउदेपुर 2. वसेदी 3. खुटालिया 4. दंबोदा।
बड़ोदा-II	भडोच अंचल-एका भडोच	भडोच		निम्नलिखित गांवों को छोड़कर इस तालुका के अन्य सभी गांव :— 1. तारिया 2. तिकोरा 3. मुकुलतिर्य 4. जाईश्वर 5. तावरा 6. कडोद 7. मंगलेश्वर 8. प्रगारेश्वर 9. धरमसाला 10. उकरवाडा 11. वेववदा।
—यथोपरि—	—यथोपरि—	—यथोपरि—	श्रंकलेश्वर	निम्नलिखित गांवों को छोड़कर अन्य सभी गांव :— 1. शंकर पुर 2. बोरभाडा 3. बोभाडावेट 4. छापरा 5. काशिया 6. मौड़वा क. श्रंकलेश्वर।
—यथोपरि—	—यथोपरि—	—यथोपरि—	हामसोट	सभी गांव।
—यथोपरि—	जंबुउमर	—यथोपरि—	जंबुगर	निम्नलिखित गांवों को छोड़कर इस तालुका के अन्य सभी गांव :— 1. कनवा 2. कारेली 3. पिलुदरा 4. जोगी पुरा 5. बीड़ाच 6. गजेरा 7. उछलप 8. अंधी 9. बोदरा 10. उवेर 11. नोवर 12. नीधना 13. लिम्बाच 14. करमाड 15. डभा 16. मारगनाड 17. टंकारी।

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पहाड़ा-III	जंबूसर	भडोब	श्रोमोद	निम्नलिखित गाँवों को छोड़कर अन्य सभी गाँव :— 1. श्रोमोद 2. मरभान 3. रोक्का 4. टंकारिया 5. आछोड़ 6. मातरमीया 7. आछन 8. ममती 9. तान्छा 10. बुझा 11. नहियार
—यथोपरि—	—यथोपरि—	—यथोपरि—	वागरा	निम्नलिखित गाँवों को छोड़कर अन्य सभी गाँव :— 1. श्रोछन 2. वागरा 3. श्रोगा 4. लखीगाम
—यथोपरि—	—यथोपरि—	—यथोपरि—	जगड़ीया	निम्नलिखित गाँवों को छोड़कर अन्य सभी गाँव :— 1. गोकाली 2. गोकालीबेट 3. नानाभाजा 4. उचेड़ीया 5. रानीपरा 6. शाहडीया 7. लीमोवरा 8. अनीधा 9. जरमद 10. प्रांकण 11. रुध 12. भालोद 13. श्रोणी 14. किशन पुरा 15. पिषोदरा 16. बेनुगाम 17. इन्द्योर 18. मोटावासना 19. पानेथा 20. आशा 21. पारवता 22. बातकपार 23. करावा ।
—यथोपरि—	जगड़ीया	भडोब	बानिया	निम्नलिखित गाँवों को छोड़कर अन्य सभी गाँव :—
—यथोपरि—	जगड़ीया	भडोब	बानिया	1. लुना 2. सीकला 3. थावा ।
—यथोपरि—	राजपोपता	—यथोपरि—	नांदोद	निम्नलिखित गाँवों को छोड़कर अन्य सभी गाँव .— 1. भीसोदरा 2. कंदरोज 3. राजीयना 4. श्रोगी 5. भदाम 6. हामरपुरा 7. भाष्टरवाड़ 8. धामनचा 9. पटना 10. रुष 11. श्रीगुरु 12. तोरना 13. सहेगढ़ 14. त्रियोर 15. लाठरम 16. भुष्टह 17. नारखड़ी 18. धनपुर 19. माजवा 20. निकोली 21. नावरा 22. उमरवा 23. छीतरावड़ी 24. रवाल 25. बराढ़ा
—यथोपरि—	—यथोपरि—	—यथोपरि—	जेहीयापाडा	इस तालिका में सभी गाँव :
—यथोपरि—	—यथोपरि—	—यथोपरि—	सागबारा	दोर ग्राम्या गाँव को छोड़कर अन्य सभी गाँव :—
प्रदूषणावाद मंडल-III	प्रे० प्रा० प्र० मंडल-III	प्रहमवादाद	बमकोई	1. अमलाली 2. आम्बाली 3. छिनालेन 4. श्रोगनाज 5. बारेजडी 6. बोडकदेव 7. भावलडी 8. भारकुडा 9. भडाज 10. चैनपुर 11. चोमर 12. चौदीयाल 13. फ़तेहवाड़ी 14. गिरमठा 15. गोला 16. गैरतपुर 17. हंसपुरा 18. लेहतपुर 19. हक्का 20. जगतपुर 21. कामिन्दा 22. काली 23. कनियाल 24. लपकामान 25. लांबालधीपरा 26. लीलापुर 27. मुठीया 28. मिरोली 29. मेमव पुर 30. वीवीपुर 31. नाज 32. पारथोल 33. पीराना 34. सीला 35. शोलाज 36. श्लेषेज 37. वाहेलाल 38. विञ्जोल 39. बान्ध 40. बस्त्राल 41. वनमार ।
—यथोपरि—	—यथोपरि—	—यथोपरि—	शहर शालुका	1. श्रोडव 2. पीपलाज 3. शरखेज 4. वस्त्रापुर 5. रानीप 6. कोवरपुर 7. सेंज-गोपालपुर 8. गैमपुर 9. बेजल पुर 10. मफरवा 12. घटोड़ीया 13. चांद श्रोडीया 14. नारण पुरा ।
नडियाद	बालासिनोर	कैरा	बालासिनोर	1. भीठा 2. धमेला 3. आणा पुर 4. तोज पुर गेपा 5. गुदेला 6. गुरेला 7. जोधपुर 8. बार 9. जावला-कावला-मुवडा 10. मरीयो 11. लिवांक 12. चीबली शीक्षा 13. शोजीर 14. जाबुडी 15. बावला-ब्रेमना-मुवडा 16. गंधारी 17. आलामपुरा 18. आधर पुरा 19. भाट पुर 20. चोसरा 21. खेलवडा 22. बुटीया 23. काज्ला 24. गोमबदी 25. गजेना 26. जमाल पुर 27. कोइला 28. छारायेनजी 29. उमरिया 30. कुदाली मोवडी 31. आलापुरा 32. भानतालवडी 33. नमरोली 34. काणल वती 35. मकड़ीया 36. भानजी-नी-वाडी 37. गाधेली 38. गोगाल पुर ।
नडियाद	नडियाद-II के कैरा	कैरा	मानर	निम्नलिखित गाँवों को छोड़कर मानर शालुका के अन्य सभी गाँव :— 1. श्रांगोली 2. हरिवाला 3. कालोली 4. कहरा 5. भातर 6. राष्ट्र 7. रनन पुर 8. मांध्रना 9. सीनजीबाडा 10. बानसारं 11. बाबडी 12. बासनस ।

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नडियाद	नार	कैरा	केस्ब (बंधात)	1. डुगरी 2. पचेगांव 3. आतरवाणा 4. कशबरा 5. बरसाडा 6. बल्नी 7. रेल 8. आकसर 9. गोरड 10. पादरा 11. आफरावाज 12. कानवडा 13. छगडा 14. मातवाकुह 15. महीयारी 16. जोल 17. इशरवडा 18. चीबलीया 19. भ्राम्पीयारा 20. इशन-दुर 21. जाफरगंज 22. माप पुरा 23. बालवा पुरा 24. रसाल पुरा 25. फिसाम पुरा।
नडियाद	महूधा	कैरा	कपडबंज	1. भागडोल 2. मोटी मुवाडी 3. ननी मुवाडी 4. गेवडेल ।
नडियाद	उन्हेय	कैरा	केस्ब (बंधात)	1. धुवारण ।
नडियाद	वसी	कैरा	मातर	1. गरमला 2. कावोडा 3. अशलाली 4. माठीयस ।
नडियाद	डाकोर	कैरा	ठामरा	1. चंदमर 2. पोदवा 3. अमरत पुरा ।
नडियाद	नडियाद-II के बाष्पमंत्रल महेम-वाबाद	कैरा	मैत्तुदावाद	1. वीरोल 2. पासननाज 3. थाहतवा 4. इवरा 5. गडवा 6. सक्रादा 7. रतन पुरा 8. नेन पुर 9. पहाड 10. यडादाला 11. वासनस-खुर्द 12. वासन-मारजीम 13. मारेमा 14. धीरज 15. बाली 16. महीरी 17. अमसरान 18. राहिमा 19. सोरेली 20. सार्गान 21. धोडाली 22. युदमार 23. जालम पुरा 24. दार्जि पुरा 25. चारण मुवाडा 26. पहादरा 27. कोठी पुरा 28. उमेद पुरा 29. गोकल पुरा 30. मोटी आबदोरी 31. ननी आबदोरी 32. मरजन पुरा 33. अजब पुरा 34. ननी टिम्बोली 35. मोटी ताम्बोली 36. हाथामनि ।
नडियाद	कैम्ब	कैरा	केस्ब	1. पदाद 2. रीहिनी 3. दहदा 4. शाला पुर 5. मोटी पुरा 6. नवागाम-बानटा 7. भीमतलाव 8. जुनीमालशोली 9. नवी माल-शोली 10. मालू 11. भेत पुर 12. नवागाम 13. सोडाडा 14. पालडी 5. बडामास 15. देवेंग 17. तडानलाव 18. लुनेज 19. जुनीमधोल 20. नवी खेल 21. गुडेल 22. तामसा 23. लक्ष्मी पुरा 24. फते पुरा 25. तारत पुर 26. नवा पुरा 27. गंदाल 28. कालक पुर 29. गमीयाना 30. मिनली 31. गोमाना 32. रंगपुर 33. गोकल पुरा 34. कोडवा 35. भाषतलावडी 36. नवापुर ।
नडियाद	महूधा का बाष्पां- चल कपडबंज	कैरा	कपडबंज	1. अपृजी 2. अथातनीमुवाडी 3. भैकाकुइ 4. बोमा 5. वावानोमठ 6. भोजातनी-मुवाडी 7. बैचरनी मुवाडी 8. आलवा 9. चेलारन 10. वाडीपुर 11. डुगरीया 12. धुलीयावासन 13. दाशनोमठ 14. देझी 15. फुलजीकंमुवाडी 16. फोहपुरा 17. गेदामरी मुवाडी 18. हसीर पुर 19. हाथीनी मुवाडी 20. इनारीवारिया 21. हतारी पीर 22. जसवंत पुर 23. जमसुदी 24. काशीपर 25. कावथ 26. कानपुर 27. कालाजी 28. काभडनामुवाडा 29. करकारिया 30. कालेतर 31. कामसुया 32. लोटिया 33. लापुर 34. लालमाडवा 35. लाला 36. लालामीया नी मुवाड 37. मोटामुलतानपुर 38. मीरपुर 39. मोडा दरा 40. मनोरनामुवाडी 41. मीटनी मुवाडी 42. नानामुलतानपुरा 43. नाथानीमुवाडी 44. नारमियानी मुवाडा 45. पारागपुर 46. पालिया 47. पीरापुरमुवाडा 48. पालोदा 49. राजपुरा 50. रामपुर 51. मुनिया 52. सुरावत 53. सीगपुर 54. सुरी 55. सादेसर 56. शुचांल 57. बाल्लामुवाड 58. बंठोना 59. घ्यामनीमुवाडी 60. वाधनीमुवाडी 61. बाल्दा 62. बडारसा 63. पालोया 64. कारवतनीमुवाडी ।
मुरत	जे०ओ०प्रा०र०'क'	मुरत	ओलपाड औरि-यासी कामरेज	मधी गांव । निम्नलिखित दो गांवों को छोड़कर अन्य सभी गांव:— 1. बौरियाव 2. आपरा-भाथा ।
मुरत	विल्लिमोर	धलमाड	कामरेज	निम्नलिखित गांवों को छोड़कर अन्य सभी गांव:— 1. करजन 2. इंगरा 3. धोरण 4. पारझी 5. शामपुर 6. बोमेश्वर
मुरत	शिल्लिमोर	धलमाड	गांवेदी चिक्कली	मधी गांव । खारोली गांव को छोड़कर अन्य सभी गांव ।
			बांपशा	सभी गांव ।

1	2	3	4	5
सुरत	बलसाड	बलसाड	पारडी	१. कोरलाप्राज २. आलदा ३. कुभारीया ४. बोरकी ५. सुखेश ६. पारवमा ७. कच्चाड ८. उमरसदी ९. नाष्ठीया १०. मोन- धानवाड ११. मोटा-वाघढीया १२. नीमखल १३. पाचलाह १४. गवडी १५. नेवरी १६. खखमपोर १७. सांमर पुरा १८. देहती १९. चीशात २०. पाटी २१. धगदपल २२. आलन २३. गोडमा २४. रोहिना २५. आममा २६. बगड २७. पारिया २८. देशबडा २९. अुनेझ ३०. सोनवाडा ३१. तारमणिया ३२. सुखलाव ३३. बेलपारवा ३४. आमली ३५. डुगरी ३६. खडी ३७. रेनतलाव ३८. मारन ३९. ओरवाड ४०. मोनीवाणा ४१. पलमाना ४२. कीकिरला ४३. कोलक ४४. कलमाण ४५. उदवाडा ४६. बाथवाड ४७. टुकवाडा ४८. अम्बाच ४९. हुगलाव ५०. खेरलाव ५१. वराई ५२. टीगरा ५३. गारघी ५४. रामपोर।
सुरत	बलसाड	बलसाड	धरमपुर	सभी गांव।
सुरत	वापी	बलसाड	पारडी	सभी गांव।
सुरत	वापी	बलसाड	उमरगांव	सभी गांव।
सुरत	वापी	वमन	दादगांवी और नगर हथेशी	१. पावरा २. दमन ३. तीमरा ४. आमली ५. अथोला ६. कराद ७. कुडवा ८. मोमगता ९. रास्कोटी १०. माहिब ११. मामकर वाला १२. मीलवास १३. बमनचूनीया १४. फालमढी १५. किलानी १६. कोलंदा १७. सीव १८. उमहारखी १९. बंटा २०. मीरधार्गंद २१. गंचामीता २२. रनेहीनाना २३. आपली २४. चीभली २५. चीमपाडा २६. पानि २७. खापाडा २८. सुरंगी २९. वामोना ३०. खाउवेल ३१. खंदा ३२. गोरतपाडा ३३. खानली ३४. रुधाना ३५. सेलती ३६. मानली ३७. उमरगांव ३८. आम्बर ३९. बिल- धारी ४०. कर्लद ४१. कांचा ४२. छोकार ४३. मुची ४४. गोधरी ४५. जमालपाडा ४६. बीरता ४७. लीमसा ४८. करादपरी ४९. वसवदा ५०. आम्बोली ५१. विदाहीन ५२. खाल्सो ५३. कोला ५४. करांचगाम ५५. दोलग ५६. परक्काह ५७. खडी ५८. तिमोड ५९. मण्डोली ६०. खेडप ६१. सिन्दोन ६२. खेन्मध ६३. अर्कलास ६४. कडी ६५. खरापाडा ६६. सोंपा ६७. लड़ारी ६८. नारौली ६९. वालुगांव ७०. बुसदा ७१. बेटपा ७२. चीगदा।
—यथोपरि—	—यथोपरि—	—यकांपरि—	दमन	सभी गांव।
सुरत	नवसारी	बलसाड	नवसारी	सभी गांव।
सुरत	नवसारी	सूरत	व्यारा सोनगढ़	सभी गांव।
सुरत	नवसारी	सुहन	वारडोली	सभी गांव।
—यथोपरि—	—यथोपरि—	—यथोपरि—	मांडवी	निमनलिखित गांवों को छोड़कर अन्य सभी गांव। १. बरेली २. श्रावापाडी ३. गोडसेवा ४. अमनसाडी ५. पिपरिया ६. द्यामर्थी ७. करंवाल।
—यथोपरि—	—यथोपरि—	—यथोपरि—	मारगोल	निमनलिखित गांवों को छोड़ कर अन्य सभी गांव। १. वराथा २. सेथे।
सुरत	नवसारी	सुहन	पलसाना महरस आलोध	सभी गांव।
सुरत	नवसारी	सुहन	महल	सभी गांव।
—यथोपरि—	—यथोपरि—	—यथोपरि—	महुआ	निमनलिखित गांवों को छोड़कर अन्य सभी गांव। १. रनान २. शंकरतलावडी ३. शेखपुरा ४. हुआ ५. महुबरिया ६. जोर ७. उदाच।
सुरत	बिल्लमोरा	झंग	अहूवा	सभी गांव।
—यथोपरि—	बलसाड	बलसाड	बलसाड	सभी गांव।

Office of the Collector of Central Excise, Baroda

Baroda, the 29th September, 1977

S.O. 349.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon me under Rules 15 and 16 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, read with Rule 233 ibid, and in supersession of V. Tobacco Notification No. 1/77 dated 30-6-77. I hereby notify that no declarations will be necessary under Rules 15 and 16 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944 in respect of unmanufactured tobacco grown in areas not exceeding 12 acres and cured in quantities not exceeding 60 kgs. in the villages shown in column No. 5 of the Table annexed to this notification.

TABLE

Name of Division	Name of Range	Name of Revenue Dist.	Name of Revenue Taluka	Name of villages which are to be exempted for the purpose of 15 and 16 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944.
1	2	3	4	5
Baroda-I	Baroda-II Baroda.	Baroda	Baroda	Nizampura Sector. 1. Danteshwar 2. Rabhipura 3. Fazalpura 4. Ramgamdi 5. Meghakui 6. Karnakui 7. Khatamla 8. Shankerpura 9. Diwalipura 10. Joban Tekri 11. Kapuria 12. Voragandi 11. Kashipura 14. Ankhi 15. Khalipur 16. Untiya(K) 17. Karari 18. Sarar 19. Salad 20. Dolatpura 21. Ajitpura 22. Darajipura.
Baroda-I	Godhra	Panchmahals	Godhra	All villages except the following villages : 1. Harkundi 2. Mehlol 3. Isrodia 4. Jitapura 5. Rampura 6. Pratappura 7. Tarbordi 8. Torna 9. Ladupura 10. Bhanpura 11. Bhatpura 12. Ranipura 13. Karanpura 14. Bhalania 15. Raisingpura 16. Rupanpura 17. Popatpura 18. Timba 19. Motikantdi 20. Junidhari 21. Navidhari 22. Piparia 23. Tuva 24. Goli 25. Ratanpur Relia 26. Asaidi 27. Nani Kantdi 28. Moryo 29. Dhanitira 30. Kakanpur 31. Khajuri 32. Bagidol 33. Ratanpur 34. Nadisar 35. Godhra 36. Jafrabad 37. Karsana 38. Rainchhrota 39. Kabirpur 40. Vansanpur 41. Hamirpur 42. Chhaparia.
Baroda-I	Godhra	Panchmahals	Shehra	All villages except the following villages :— 1. Bordi 2. Bakria 3. Vahaka 4. Bilihia 5. Sadra 6. Aniad 7. Dharpur 8. Nathujina Muwada 9. Vaktapur Ujada 10. Gokalpura 11. Vallavpur 12. Wadi 13. Poida 14. Rena Morwa 15. Kharoli.
Baroda-I	Godhra	Panchmahals	Lunawada	All villages except the following villages :— 1. Kharol 2. Bhoja 3. Vakhatpur 4. Pattan 5. Chandpur 6. Verama 7. Lunawada 8. Hadmatia 9. Agarwada 10. Ladwel 11. Khalaspura 12. Ladvel Kunda 13. Goda 14. Rabadia 15. Thana Savli.
Baroda-I	Godhra	Panchmahals	Santrampur	All villages of Santrampur Taluka.
Baroda-I	Godhra	Panchmahals	Lamkheda	All villages of Lamkheda Taluka.
Baroda-I	Godhra	Panchmahals	Baria	All villages except the following villages :— 1. Nawakuva 2. Lalpuri 3. Farod.
Baroda-I	Godhra	Panchmahals	Dohad & Jhalod Kalol	All villages of both the talukas. All villages except the following villages :— 1. Jantral 2. Ratanpura 3. Khandoli 4. Naranpura 5. Bakrol 6. Zerana Muwada 7. Satamana 8. Zaradaka 9. Sama 10. Mokal 11. Kanod 12. Derol 13. Kanctia 14. Kalantra 15. Delol 16. Kharsalia 17. Vejalpur 18. Boru 19. Kalol 20. Bhadrolia Buzurg 21. Nevaria 22. Samaldevi 23. Palasa 24. Sansoli 25. Amtala 26. Ghusrar 27. Maidapur 28. Bheddedra.
Baroda-I	Godhra	Panchmahals	Halol	All villages except the following villages :— 1. Halol 2. Kanjari 3. Jitpura 4. Motipura 5. Kadachala 6. Amba Talav 7. Baska 8. Nevaria 9. Karabat 10. Vitho.
Baroda-I	Godhra	Panchmahals	Jambughoda	All villages of Jambughoda Mahal.
Baroda-II	Dabhoi	Baroda	Dabhoi	All the villages except the following :— 1. Palaswada 2. Mosampura 3. Kundhela 4. Axdalapura 5. Vyed-pura 6. Behrampura 7. Anguthan 8. Rajali 9. Thuvavi 10. Karali 11. Karalipura 12. Timbi 13. Pansoli 14. Sathod 15. Gamdi 16. Kanyada 17. Kayavarohan 18. Lingasthali 19. Bhilodiya 20. Chandod 21. Karnali.

1	2	3	4	5
Baroda-II	Dabhoi	Baroda	Waghodia	All the villages of Waghodia Taluka Except the following :— 1. Rajpura 2. Hansapura 3. Asoj 4. Paladi 5. Jarod 6. Abharampura 7. Adiram 8. Kamrol 9. Rasulbad 10. Rayantalwadi 11. Saidal 12. Modheli.
Baroda-II	Dabhoi	Baroda	Sankheda	All the villages of this Taluka except the under mentioned villages : 1. Kanteswar 2. Gola-gamdi 3. Kavitha 4. Kandevar 5. Fanta 6. Chikhodra 7. Kasumbiya 8. Anandpura 9. Khokhriyeli 10. Khunwad 11. Pactisgam (Kunvarpura) 12. Gundikha 13. Timba 14. Tandalija 15. Handod 16. Nagarwada 17. Pipalsath 18. Aritha 19. Noorputa 20. Bahadarpur 21. Bamroli 22. Bodeli 23. Sarsinda (Chorangla) 24. Bhalpur 25. Kanakuwala 26. Chhu- chhapura 27. Lotia 28. Maler 29. Hareshwar 30. Manjrol 31. Amdalpur 32. Mankani 33. Rampura 34. Laved 35. Patra 36. Dormar 37. Vasna 38. Vadeli 39. Bhadrali 40. Desar 41. Albad- pura 42. Akha-Kheda 43. Hansapura 44. Indral 45. Sankheda 46. Dori 47. Lactiras 48. Vora 49. Bariapura 50. Zab.
Baroda-II	Dabhoi	Baroda	Naswadi	All the villages of this Taluka except two villages i.e. (1) Piplaj (2) Ambapur.
Baroda-II	Dabhoi	Baroda	Tilakwada	All the villages of this taluka except two villages i.e. (1) Bujetha (2) Kantharpura.
Baroda-II	Dabhoi	Baroda	Karjan	1. Hasunda 2. Manglej 3. Khandha 4. Dhanora 5. Vemardi 6. Kambola 7. Mangrol 8. Navi jithardi 9. Kurali 10. Bhartheli 11. Sanderna 12. Kasampur 13. Dhamanja 14. Oslam 15. Nishalia 16. Kothav 17. Urad 18. Methi 19. Bachar 20. Mankam 21. Divi 22. Sensrod 23. Ropa 24. Mesrad 25. Haldarwa 26. Hirjipura 27. Mantroj 28. Pachhiliyapura 29. Malod 30. Lilod 31. Bakapur 32. Samoj 33. Aurnjapura 34. Lillipur.
Baroda-II	Dabhoi	Baroda	Sinor	1. Garddi 2. Tarya 3. Bayalia 4. Bhekhada 5. Achisara 6. Dam- nagar 7. Chhanbhoi 8. Punied 9. Midhol 10. Malapur 11. Vaniad 12. Kukas 13. Simli 14. Dariapura.
Baroda-II	M.O.R. Padra	Baroda	Padra	(1) Bhadara (2) Damoli.
Baroda-II	Range : Dabhol O/s. Chhota- Udepur	Baroda	Pavi-Jetpur	All the villages of Pavi-Jetpur Taluka.
-do-	-do-	-do-	Chhota-Udepur	All villages of Chhota Udepur taluka except following villages 1. Chhota-Udepur 2. Vasedi 3. Khutalia 4. Dandhoda.
Baroda-III	Broach Sector I	Broach	Broach	All villages of this Taluka except the following :— 1. Taria 2. Nicora 3. Shuktirth 4. Zadeswar 5. Tavara 6. Kadod 7. Mangleshwar 8. Angareshwar 9. Dharamsala 10. Kukarwada 11. Vedvada.
-do-	-do-	-do-	Ankleshwar	All the villages except the following :— 1. Sakarpur 2. Borbhatha village 3. Borbhatha bet 4. Chhapra 5. Kansia 6. Mandva 7. Ankleshwar.
-do-	-do-	-do-	Hansot	All villages.
-do-	Jambusar	-do-	Jambusar	All the villages of this Taluka except the following :— 1. Kanva 2. Kareli 3. Piludara 4. Joshipura 5. Vidach 6. Gajera 7. Uchhal 8. Ankhi 9. Bajodara 10. Uber 11. Nobar 12. Nodhna 13. Limbach 14. Karmad 15. Dabha 16. Magnad 17. Tankari.
Baroda-III	Jambusar	Broach	Amod	All the villages except the following :— 1. Amod 2. Sarban 3. Roza 4. Tankaria 5. Achhod 6. Matarmiya 7. Ochhan 8. Samani 9. Tanchha 10. Buva 11. Nahiar.
-do-	-do-	-do-	Vagara	All the villages except the following :— 1. Ochhan 2. Vagara 3. Ora 4. Lakhigam.
-do-	Jhagadia	-do-	Jhagadia	All the villages except the following :— 1. Govali 2. Govali bet 3. Nana sanja 4. Unchedia 5. Ranipara 6. Jhagadia 7. Limodara 8. Anidha 9. Jarsad 10. Prankad 11. Rundh 12. Bhalod 13. Ori 14. Krishnapara 15. Pipodara 16. Velugam 17. Indore 18. Mota Vasna 19. Panetha 20. Asha.

1	2	3	4	5
Baroda-III -do-	Jhagadia -do-	Broach -do-	Jhagadia Valia	21. Parvata 22. Vanakpore 23. Karad. All the villages except the following :— 1. Luna 2. Titakala 3. Thava.
-do-	Rajpipla	-do-	Nandod	All the villages except the following :— 1. Sisodara 2. Kandroj 3. Rajpipla 4. Ori 5. Bhadam 6. Hazurpura 7. Torna 8. Bhacharwada 9. Dhamnacha 10. Patna 11. Rundh 12. Virpur 13. Saherav 14. Jior 15. Lachhras 16. Bhuchhad 17. Narakhadi 18. Dhanpote 19. Sajwa 20. Nicoli 21. Navara 22. Umarva 23. Chhitravadi 24. Raval 25. Varachha.
-do-	-do-	-do-	Dadiapada	All villages of this Taluka.
-do-	-do-	-do-	Sagbara	All villages except Dor Amba.
Ahmedabad Divn.III	A.R. VI Div.III Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	Daskroi	1. Asalali 2. Ambali 3. Hinason 4. Oganaj 5. Barejadi 6. Bodakdev 7. Bhavaldi 8. Bharkunda 9. Bhadaj 10. Chenpur 11. Chesar 12. Chandial 13. Patchvadi 14. Girmatha 15. Gota 16. Geratpur 17. Hanspura 18. Hembatpur 19. Hakka 20. Jagatpur 21. Kasindra 22. Kali 23. Kanial 24. Lapakaman 25. Lambha-Laxmipura 26. Lalapur 27. Muthia 28. Miroli 29. Memadpur 30. Bibipur 31. Naj 32. Pardhol 33. Pirana 34. Shola 35. Shilaj 36. Thaltej 37. Vahelal 38. Vinzol 39. Wanch 40. Vastral 41. Vansar.
-do-	-do-	-do-	City Taluka	1. Odhav 2. Piplaj 3. Sarkhej 4. Vastrapur 5. Ranip 6. Kotarpur 7. Saijpur-Gopalpur 8. Gyaspur 9. Vejalpar 10. Makarba 11. Memnagar 12. Ghatlodia 13. Chandlodia 14. Naranpura.
Nadiad	Balasinor	Kaira	Balasinor	1. Bhitha 2. Demela 3. Ashapura 4. Tajpur 5. Gepa 6. Gundela 7. Jodhpur 8. Bar 9. Zavra-Kawla-Muvada 10. Sarliyo 11. Limbac 12. Chikhli zoze 13. Rozir 14. Jambudi 15. Balva-Khantana Muvada 16. Gandhari 17. Alampula 18. Rampura 19. Badarpura 20. Bhatpur 21. Chosra 22. Khelwada 23. Butia 24. Kajla 25. Gomvadi 26. Rajena 27. Jamalpur 28. Koyala 29. Chharenji 30. Umariya 31. Kundali-movadi 32. Alapuna 33. Bhantalavadi 34. Nasroli 35. Kaslavati 36. Sacadia 37. Bhanji-ni-vadi 38. Gandheli 39. Gopalpur.
Nadiad	Kaira Outsector	Kaira	Matar	All villages of Matar Taluka except 1. Antroli 2. Harialla 3. Kaloli 4. Kaira 5. Matar 6. Radhu 7. Ratanpur 8. Sandhana 9. Sinjiwada 10. Vansar 11. Wavadi 12. Wasana.
Nadiad	Nar	Kaira	Cambay	1. Dugari 2. Pankhegoan 3. Chitarwada 4. Kasbara 5. Varasada 6. Valli 7. Rel 8. Khaksar 9. Gorad 10. Padra 11. Jafarabad 12. Kanawada 13. Changada 14. Matalakui 15. Mahiari 16. Jol 17. Ishwada 18. Chikhlia 19. Amaliyara 20. Ishandur 21. Jafargunj 22. Malpur 23. Valandpura 24. Rasalpura 25. Mitrampura.
Nadiad	Mahuda	Kaira	Kapadvanj	1. Bagdol 2. Moti Muvadi 3. Nani Muvadi 4. Gedvel.
Nadiad	Undel	Kaira	Cambay	1. Dhuwaran.
Nadiad	Vaso	Kaira	Matar	1. Garmala 2. Kathoda 3. Asalia 4. Machhial.
Nadiad	Dakor	Kaira	Thasra	1. Chandasar 2. Porda 3. Amratpura.
Nadiad	Mehmadabad Outsector of Nadiad II	Kaira	Mehmadabad	1. Virol 2. Paesantaj 3. Dahtwa 4. Iwara 5. Gadava 6. Satramda 7. Ratanpura 8. Nenpur 9. Pahad 10. Vadadla 11. Vasna khurd 12. Vasna Margin 13. Sarsa 14. Bidaj 15. Wali 16. Mahiji 17. Amsaran 18. Rohisa 19. Sanroli 20. Sogati 21. Ghodali 22. Jundjar 23. Jalampura 24. Dajipura 25. Charan Muvada 26. Pahadra 27. Kothipura 28. Umedpura 29. Gokalpura 30. Moti Abdoli 31. Nani Abdoli 32. Sarjanpura 33. Ajabpura 34. Nani Timboli 35. Moti Tamboli 36. Hathmati.

1	2	3	4	5
Nadiad	Cambay	Kaira	Cambay	1. Pandad 2. Rohini 3. Dchda 4. Zalapur 5. Motipura 6. Navagam vatna 7. Bhim-Talav 8. Juni Malasoli 9. Navi malasoli 10. Malu 11. Metpur 12. Navagam 13. Sokhada 14. Paldi 15. Vadgam 16. Vainej 17. Tada-Talav 18. Bunej 19. Juni Akhol 20. Navi Akhol 21. Gudel 22. Tamisa 23. Laxmipura 24. Fatehpura 25. Ta- rakpur 26. Nawapura 27. Gandal 28. Katakpur 29. Galiana 30. Mitli 31. Golana 32. Rangpur 33. Gokalpura 34. Codwa 35. Bhat Talavdi 36. Nawapur.
Nadiad	Kapadvanj (O.S.) of Mahudha	Kaira	Kapadvanj	1. Apruji 2. Ayat ni-Muvadi 3. Bhailakui 4. Bobha 5. Bava-no-Math 6. Bhojat-ni-Muvadi 7. Becharni-Muvadi 8. Balva 9. Chelarai 10. Dandipur 11. Dungaria 12. Dhulia-Vasna 13. Dada-no-Math 14. Dedhi 15. Fulji-ni-Muvadi 16. Fatehpura 17. Gangadas-ni-Muvadi 18. Hamirpur 19. Hathi-ni-Muvadi 20. Itari Baria 21. Itari-Pagi 22. Jaswantpur 23. Jamsudi 24. Kashipur 25. Kavath 26. Khanpur 27. Kalaji 28. Kabhai-na-muvada 29. Karkaria 30. Kaletar 31. Kamsuya 32. Kotia 33. Lalpur 34. Lal Mandva 35. Lakha 36. Miyani-Muvadi 37. Mota-Sultan- pur 38. Mirpur 39. Modadra 40. Manor-ni-muvadi 41. Matni Muvadi 42. Nana Sultanpur 43. Nathani Muvadi 44. Narmiya ni-Muvada 45. Paragpur 46. Palia 47. Piragpur Muvada 48. Paloda 49. Rajpura 50. Rampur 51. Sunia 52. Survat 53. Singpur 54. Suki 55. Sandesar 56. Thunchal 57. Valva-na-Muvada 58. Vantola 59. Vyasji-ni-Muvadi 60. Vagh-ni-mivadi 61. Wanta 62. Wadadra 63. Palia 64. Karvat-ni-Muvada.
Surat	MOR 'A'	Surat	Olpad choryasi. Kamrej	All villages All villages except 1. Variav 2. Chhapra bhatha. All villages except 1. Karjan 2. Dungra 3. Dhoran 4. Pardi 5. Shampura 6. Kholesh- war.
Surat	Billimora	Bulsar	Gandevi Chikhli	All villages, All villages except (1) Kharoli.
Surat	Billimora	Bulsar	Bansda	All villages.
Surat	Bulsar	Bulsar	Pardi	1. Killa parai 2. Balda 3. Kubharia 4. Borki 5. Sukhes 6. Patvasa 7. Kachwad 8. Umarsadi 9. Nanv Vagchhipa 10. Sondhalwadi 11. Motawagchhipa 12. Nimkhal 13. Panchhai 14. Rabdi 15. Nevri 16. Lakhamapore 17. Samparapra 18. Daheli 19. Chival 20. Pati 21. Dhagadmal 22. Arnal 23. Goima 24. Rohina 25. Ashma 26. Varai 27. Paria 28. Deshwada 29. Khutej 30. Sonwad 31. Tar- malia 32. Sukhlav 33. Velparva 34. Amlı 35. Dungri 36. Khadki 37. Rentlav 38. Saran 39. Orwad 40. Motiwad 41. Palsana 42. Kinkerla 43. Kolak 44. Kalsar 45. Udwada 46. Bagwad 47. Tuk- wada 48. Ambach 49. Dunglav 50. Kherlav 51. Barai 52. Tighra 53. Sarodhi 54. Rampore.
Surat	Bulsar	Bulsar	Dharampur	All villages.
Surat	Vapi	Bulsar	Pardi	All villages.
Surat	Vapi	Bulsar	Umbergaon	All villages.
Surat	Vapi	Daman	Dadra & Nagarhaveli.	1. Padra 2. Daman 3. Tishra 4. Amli 5. Athola 6. Karad 7. Ku- dacha 8. Morrgata 9. Rakholi 10. Saib 11. Samakarvala 12. Sil- vassa 13. Vashchnipa 14. Falmdji 15. Kilanni 16. Colanda 17. Sib 18. Umharkhi 19. Banta 20. Mordhal 21. Rancha Mita 22. Rane hi-Nana 23. Apli 24. Chibhli 25. Chimpada 26. Pati 27. Chapada 28. Suranghi 29. Vassona 30. Khauel 31. Chauda 32. Goratpada 33. Khanli 34. Rudana 35. Selti 36. Talantli 37. Umbergaon 38. Ambabar 39. Bildari 40. Karchan 41. Katncha 42. Kothar 43. Suchhi 44. Glogheri 45. Jamelpada 46. Mirha 47. Keemsia 48. Karadpari 49. Vashchanda 50. Amboli 51. Bidrahin 52. Khadati 53. Kola 54. Karachgum 55. Dolara 56. Paizai 57. Kherli 58. Timoda 59. Valudam 60. Busda 61. Bedpa 62. Chingda 63. Mandoni 64. Khedpa 65. Sindon 66. Vonsdh 67. Alkal 68. Kandi 69. Kharadpada 70. Shopaa 71. Luhari 72. Naroli.

1	2	3	4	5
Surat	Vapi	Daman	Daman	All villages.
Surat	Navsari	Bulsar	Navasri	All villages.
Surat	Navsari	Surat	Vyara Songadh Uchhal & Nizar	All villages.
Surat -do-	Navsari -do-	Surat -do-	Bardoli Mandvi	All villages.
-do-	-do-	do-	Mangrol	All villages except 1. Vareli 2. Amba Pardi 3. Godsamba 4. Amalsadi 5. Piparia 6. Mandvi 7. Karval.
-do-	-do-	-do-	Palsana Mahal Valod	All villages except 1. Chartha 2. Senth.
-do-	-do-	-do-	Mahal	All villages.
-do-	-do-	-do-	Mahuva	All villages except 1. Ranat 2. Shanker-Talavdi 3. Shaikhpura 4. Mahuwa 5. Mahuvaria 6. Jor (jor) 7. Aundach.
Surat	Billimora	Dang	Ahwa	All villages.
Surat	Bulsar	Bulsar	Bulsar	All villages.

[Notification No. 2/1977/No.V(4I) 30-5/T/77]

K. S. DILIPSINHJI, Collector

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय

(मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात-नियन्ति का कार्यालय)

आदेश

नई विल्हनी, 17 अक्टूबर, 1977

का० आ० 3491.—मर्वर्षी टाटा मर्लिन एंजी इंजिन लि०, राजमहल, 84 और नारिमन गोड, बम्बई-400020 को मार्वर्जनिक सूखना 37/75 दिनांक 22-5-75 में निहित शत्रौं के प्रतुमार मर्किट ब्रेकर, आईसोर्टिंग लिविंग इस्पादि के विनिर्माण के लिए मंलग्न सूची के प्रतुमार कञ्चा माल/मंथकों के आयात के लिए 43,49,430 रुपये के लिए आयात लाइसेंस मंद्या पी०/डी०/2203996/प्रार०/आई०एन०/57/एच०/41-42, दिनांक 9-12-75 प्रशान्त किया गया था।

2. उन्होंने उक्त लाइसेंस की सीमा शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति की अनुलिपि प्रति जारी करने के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि आयात लाइसेंस मंद्या पी०/डी०/2203996/प्रार०/आई०एन०/57/41-42, दिनांक 9-12-75 की मूल सीमा शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति उनमें खो गई है अस्थानस्थ हो गई है। नाइसेंसधारी ने आगे यह भी बताया है कि लाइसेंस में बिना उपयोग में लाइ गई शेष धनत्रय 42,87,323 रुपये भी और वह लाइसेंस सीमा शुल्क प्राधिकारी बम्बई के पास पर्जीकृत कराया गया है।

3. अपने नर्के के समर्थन में आवेदक ने एक अपारपत्र बालिल किया है। अधोहस्ताक्षरी अनुष्टुप्त है कि आयात लाइसेंस मंद्या पी०/डी०/220-3996/प्रार०/आई०एन०/57/41-42, दिनांक 9-12-75 की मूल सीमा शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति खो गई अथवा अस्थानस्थ हो गई है और नियंत्रण देता है कि उक्त लाइसेंस की सीमा शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति की अनुलिपि प्रति आवेदक को जारी की जानी चाहिए। शूल सीमा शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति रह की जानी है।

4. सीमा शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति की अनुलिपि प्रति अलग से जारी की जा रही है।

[मंद्या एम०पी०/एम०डब्ल्यू०-34(2)/75-76/प्रार० एम०-6/427]

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

(Office of the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports)

ORDLR

New Delhi, the 17th October, 1977

S.O.3491.—M/s. Tata Merlin & Gerin Ltd., Raj Mahal, 84, Veer Nariman Road, Bombay-400020 were granted import licence No. P/D/2203996/R/IN/57/H/41-42 dt. 9-12-75 for Rs. 43,49,430 for the import of Raw Materials/Components as per list attached there with for the manufacture of circuit Breakers, Isolating switches etc., subject to the conditions contained in the Public Notice No. 37/75 dated 22-5-75.

2. They have requested for the issue of duplicate Customs Purposes copy of the above said licence on the ground that the Original Customs Purposes copy has been lost or misplaced by them. It has been further reported by the licensee that the licence had an un-utilised balance of Rs. 42,87,323 and that the licence has been registered with Customs Authorities at Bombay.

3. In support of their contention, the applicant have filed an affidavit. The undersigned is satisfied that the original Customs Purposes copy of Import Licence No. P/D/2203996/R/IN/57/41-42 dated 9-12-75 has been lost or misplaced and directs that a Duplicate Customs Purposes Copy of the said licence should be issued to the applicant. The Original Customs Purposes copy is cancelled.

4. The Duplicate Customs Purposes Copy of the licence is being issued separately.

[No. Sp/Swg. 34(2)/75-76/RM 6/427]

आदेश

नई विल्हनी, 18 अक्टूबर, 1977

का० आ० 3492.—मर्वर्षी रेलोवल्ट लि०, लाल बहादुर शास्त्री मार्ग, मुंबई को लाइसेंस के माथ संलग्न सूची के प्रतुमग बेक्से के बाद मरम्मती फालतु पुर्जों के आयात के लिए 93,340 रुपए के लिए आयात लाइसेंस मंद्या पी०/डी० 2203114/दिनांक 23-10-75 प्रशान्त किया गया था।

2. पार्टी ने अब उक्त लाइसेंस की मुद्रा विनियम नियंत्रण प्रति की अनुलिपि प्रति जारी करने के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि लाइसेंस

की मूल प्रति भारतीय स्टेट बैंक बम्बई प्रधान शाखा अम्बर्हाइ, समाचार मार्ग, अम्बर्हाइ-100023 के पाग पंजीकृत करने के पश्चात् जो गई है और पूर्ण रूप से उपयोग में लाई गई है और मुद्रा विनियम नियन्त्रण की अनुलिपि की प्रति जल्दत केवल उन्हें बैंक के माध्यम से खोल रखे गए आवृत्ति के कार्यालय की धनराशि का पृष्ठांकन करने के लिए है।

3. अपने तके के भवर्तन में आवेदक ने आयात आपार नियन्त्रण नियम एवं क्रियाविधि पुस्तक, 1977-78 की कंडिका 320 के अन्तर्गत एक शापथ-पत्र दाखिल किया है। प्रधोल्स्टाक्षरी मतुष्ट है कि आयात लाइसेंस संख्या जी०/टी०/2203114, दिनांक 23-10-75 की मूल मुद्रा विनियम नियन्त्रण प्रति जो गई है और आदेश देता है कि आवेदक को मुद्रा विनियम नियन्त्रण प्रति की अनुलिपि प्रति जारी की जानी चाहिए। यदि मुद्रा विनियम नियन्त्रण प्रति की मूल प्रति, मिल जाएगी तो उसे रह करने के लिए इस कार्यालय को भेज दिया जाएगा।

4. आयात लाइसेंस की मुद्रा विनियम नियन्त्रण प्रति की अनुलिपि प्रति अलग में जारी की जा रही है।

[गढ़या दूरसंचय / 31/एम०मंपयम०/75-76/आर०एम०-7/379]
राजिन्दर सिंह, उप-मुख्य नियन्त्रक

ORDER

New Delhi, the 18th October, 1977

S.O. 3492.—M/s. Ralliwolf Ltd., Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, Mulund, Bombay were granted import licence No. P/D/2203114 dated 23-10-75 for Rs. 93,340/- for import of After Sale Servicing Spares as per list attached with the licence.

2. The firm have now requested for the issue of duplicate copy of Exchange Control Copy of the above mentioned licence on the ground that the original copy has been lost after having been registered with the State Bank of India, Bombay Main Branch, Bombay Samachar Marg, Bombay-400023 and utilised fully, and the duplicate copy of the Exchange Control Copy is required only for endorsing in Col. 4 thereof the amount of the letters of credit already established through the said bank.

3. In support of their contention, the applicant have filed an affidavit, as required in Para 320 of the I. T. C. Hand Book of Rules and Procedure 1977-78. The undersigned is satisfied that the original Exchange Control Copy of import licence No. P/D/2203114 dated 23-10-75 has been lost and directs that duplicate copy of Exchange Control copy of the licence should be issued to the applicant. The original Exchange Control Copy of the licence, if found, will be forwarded to this office for cancellation.

4. The duplicate copy of Exchange Control Copy of the import licence is being issued separately.

[File No. Tools/34/A/S. Spares/75-76/RM-VII/379]

RAJINDER SINGH, Dy Chief Controller

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 25 अक्टूबर, 1977

का० आ० 3493.—दि० हॉटी०टी०ही०मी० इण्डिया लि०, 15/48, मलाई मार्ग, नई दिल्ली को जर्मन जनवादी गणराज्य से 34,63,399 रुपये मूल्य के लिए विद्युतीय बींसिक एवं मंगणक मणीनों का आयात करने के लिए (मंगण सूची के अनुसार) लाइसेंस संख्या जी०/टी०/2420217, दिनांक 27-4-76 प्रदान किया गया था। उन्होंने उन लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि प्रति जारी करने के लिए इस आवार पर आवेदन किया है कि लाइसेंस की मूल सीमा गुल्क प्रति उनसे जो गई है। लाइसेंसधारी ने आगे यह भी बताया है कि लाइसेंस सीमा गुल्क प्राधिकारी अम्बर्हाइ के पास पंजीकृत किया गया है और आंशिक रूप में उपयोग से आया गया है।

अपने नक्के के समर्थन में आवेदक ने एक शापथपत्र दाखिल किया है। अधोल्स्टाक्षरी मतुष्ट है कि लाइसेंस संख्या जी०/टी०/2420217, दिनांक 27-4-1976 की सीमा गुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति जो गई है और नियंत्रण देता है कि शेष धनराशि 28,33,086 रुपये को पूरा करने के लिए उन्हें लाइसेंस की सीमा गुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति उनको जारी की जानी चाहिए। लाइसेंस की सीमा गुल्क प्रति एन्ट्रेंट रही की जानी है।

लाइसेंस संख्या जी०/टी०/2420217, दिनांक 27-4-76 की सीमा गुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति की अनुलिपि प्रति अलग से जारी की जा रही है।

[संख्या ई०टी०टी०ही०मी०/जी०टी०आर० 68/74-75/आर०एम०सेल०/215]

जी० एम० प्रेत्राल, उप-मुख्य नियन्त्रक

ORDER

New Delhi, the 25th October, 1977

S.O. 3493.—The E.T.I.D.C. of India Ltd., 15/48 Malcha Marg, New Delhi were granted licence No. G/T/2420217 dated 27-4-76 for the import of Electronic Invoicing & Calculating Machines (as per list attached) from G.D.R. for a value of Rs. 34,63,399/- They have requested for the issue of duplicate custom copy of the above licence on the ground that the original custom copy of the above licence has been lost by them. It has been further reported by the licensee that the licence has been registered with Bombay customs and utilised partly.

In support of their contention, the applicant have filed an affidavit. The undersigned is satisfied that custom copy of licence No. G/T/2420217 dt. 27-4-76 has been lost and direct the custom copies of the said licence should be issued to them to cover the balance amount of Rs. 28,33,086/- The custom copy of the licence is hereby cancelled.

Duplicate custom copy of the licence No. G/T/2420217 dt. 27-4-76 is being issued separately.

[File No. FTTDC/GDR 68/74-75/RM Cell/215]

G. S. GREWAL, Dy. Chief Controller

(वस्त्र विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 28 अक्टूबर, 1977

का० आ० 3494.—चूंकि पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने श्रीमती माया रे के स्थान पर केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 61) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (3) के अनुरूप (म) के अन्तर्गत राज्य के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में श्री ही० मी० जोरदार को केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड का सदस्य नामित किया है, अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार उन्हें 8-4-1979 तक के लिए केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड के सदस्य के रूप में एकत्रित राज्यकार्यालय की अधिसूचना सं० का० आ० 642 दिनांक 16 फरवरी, 1977 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करनी है, प्रथम्:—

उक्त प्रधिसूचना में क्रमांक 10 पर प्रतिलिपि के राजान पर निम्नोक्त प्रतिलिपि प्रतिस्थापित की जायेगी प्रथम्:—

“10 श्री ही० मी० जोरदार,

समन् यवस्था,

2, नार्थ एवेन्यु,

नई दिल्ली।”

[का० स० 25012(24)/77-रेशम]

एम० वेन्योपाधान, निवेशक

(Department of Textiles)

New Delhi, the 28th October, 1977

S.O. 3494.—The Government of West Bengal, having nominated Shri D. C. Joardar, M. P. to be a member of the Central Silk Board as State's representative under clause (f) of sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948 (61 of 1948), in place of Smt. Maya Ray, the Central Government hereby appoints him as a member of the Central Silk Board upto 8th April, 1979 and makes the following amendment in the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce S. O. No. 642 dated the 16th February, 1977, namely:

In the said Notification, for the entry against S. No. 10, the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

“Shri D. C. Joardar,
Member of Parliament,
2, North Avenue,
New Delhi.”

[F. No. 25012(24)/77-Silk]

S. VENUGOPALAN, Director

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय

(खान विभाग)

प्रबोधन

नई दिल्ली, 27 अक्टूबर, 1977

का० आ० 3495.—केन्द्रीय गिविल सेवाएँ (वर्गीकरण, नियन्त्रण और अपील) नियमाबली, 1965 के नियम 9 के उपनियम (2), नियम 12 के उपनियम (2) की धारा (व) तथा नियम 24 के उपनियम (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करने हुए, तथा भारत सरकार, इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय (खान विभाग) के 28 फरवरी, 1976 के आदेश सं० दी० 11012/2/75-स्वान 2 का अनिक्रमण करने द्वारा राज० पनि गतद्वारा निवेद देते हैं कि :—

- (1) इस आदेश की अनुसूची के धारा-1 के कालम (1) में उल्लिखित सामान्य केन्द्रीय संथा, वर्ग-ग के पदों के बारे में, कालम (2) की समकक्ष प्रविष्टि में उल्लिखित प्राधिकारी नियुक्ति प्राधिकारी तथा कालम (5) और (6) की समकक्ष प्रविष्टियों में उल्लिखित प्राधिकारी कालम (4) में उल्लिखित शास्त्रियों के संबंध में व्यवध अनुशासन प्राधिकारी और आलिं प्राधिकारी होंगे।
- (2) कथित अनुसूची के भाग II के कालम (1) में उल्लिखित सामान्य केन्द्रीय सेवा-वर्ग 'ध' के पदों के संबंध में, कालम (2) की समकक्ष प्रविष्टि में उल्लिखित प्राधिकारी नियुक्ति प्राधिकारी तथा कालम (3) और (5) की समकक्ष प्रविष्टियों में उल्लिखित प्राधिकारी, कालम (4) में उल्लिखित शास्त्रियों के संबंध में अपेक्षा अनुशासन प्राधिकारी और अपील प्राधिकारी होंगे।

अनुसूची

पद का नाम	नियुक्ति प्राधिकारी	केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा वर्ग-ग	प्रील प्राधिकारी	
		प्राधिकारी	शास्त्रियां	
1	2	3	4	5
भाग-1—सामान्य केन्द्रीय सेवा वर्ग-ग				
भारतीय भू-सर्वेक्षण प्रत्येक क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय और संकाल कार्यालय तथा भारतीय भू-सर्वेक्षण का कोयला प्रभाग और हवाई व्हनिंग भर्वेक्षण और गवेषण संकाल में पद	भारतीय भू-सर्वेक्षण के संबद्ध क्षेत्रों, कोयला प्रभाग या हवाई व्हनिंग सर्वेक्षण और गवेषण विभाग का उप-महानिदेशक	भारतीय भू-सर्वेक्षण संबद्ध क्षेत्र, प्रभाग और विभाग का उप-महानिदेशक	मर्मी	महानिदेशक, भारतीय भू-सर्वेक्षण।
भारतीय भू-सर्वेक्षण के केन्द्रीय मुख्यालय के पद	प्रशासन निदेशक, भारतीय भू-सर्वेक्षण।	प्रशासन निदेशक भारतीय भू-सर्वेक्षण	मर्मी	महानिदेशक, भारतीय भू-सर्वेक्षण।
भाग-2—सामान्य केन्द्रीय सेवा वर्ग-घ				
भारतीय भू-सर्वेक्षण के प्रत्येक क्षेत्रीय प्रशासन अधिकारी या जहां सबद्ध क्षेत्र, प्रभाग या विभाग में क्षेत्रीय प्रशासन अधिकारी न हो तो, जहां भारतीय सर्वेक्षण और गवेषण विभाग के पद।	क्षेत्रीय प्रशासन अधिकारी या जहां सबद्ध क्षेत्र, प्रभाग या विभाग में क्षेत्रीय प्रशासन अधिकारी न हो, तो वहां	भारतीय भू-सर्वेक्षण के संबद्ध क्षेत्र, प्रभाग या विभाग का उपमहानिदेशक।	मर्मी	भारतीय भू-सर्वेक्षण के संबद्ध क्षेत्र, प्रभाग या विभाग का उपमहानिदेशक।

1	2	3	4	5
	भू-सर्वेक्षण के संबद्ध क्षेत्र या कोयला प्रभाग या हवाई मनिंजि सर्वेक्षण और गवर्णमेंट विभाग का वरिष्ठ प्रशासन नन्हीना कार्यालय।	भारतीय भू-सर्वेक्षण के संबद्ध क्षेत्र, प्रभाग और विभा- ग। वरिष्ठ प्रशासन अधिकारी।		
भारतीय भू-सर्वेक्षण के प्रथम सचिव कार्यालय के पद	भारतीय भू-सर्वेक्षण के संबद्ध सचिव कार्यालयों का निदेशक।	भारतीय भू-सर्वेक्षण के सचिव कार्यालयों का संबद्ध निदेशक।	सभी	भारतीय भू-सर्वेक्षण का संबद्ध क्षेत्र, प्रभाग या विभा- ग का उपसहाय निदेशक।
भारतीय भू-सर्वेक्षण के केन्द्रीय मुख्या- लय के पद	प्रशासन निदेशक भारतीय भू-सर्वेक्षण	प्रशासन निदेशक भारतीय भू-सर्वेक्षण	सभी	भारतीय भू-सर्वेक्षण के केन्द्रीय मुख्यालय का उप- महानिदेशक।

[सं. सी 11012/1/77-खात-2]
के॰ एन॰ नैयर, अवर मंत्री

MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

(Department of Mines)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 27th October, 1977

S.O. 3495.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 9, clause (b) of sub-rule (2) of rule 12 and sub-rule (1) of rule 24 of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965, and in supersession of the order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Department of Mines) No. C-11012/2/75-M.II dated, the 28th February, 1976, the President hereby directs that—

(1) in respect of the posts in the General Central Service, Group C, specified in column (1) of Part I of the Schedule to this order, the authority specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) shall be the appointing authority and the authorities specified in the corresponding entries in columns (3) and (5) shall be the disciplinary authority and the appellate authority respectively in regard to the penalties specified in column (4) ;

(2) in respect of the posts in the General Central Service, Group D, specified in column (1) of Part II of the said Schedule, the authority specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) shall be the appointing authority, and the authorities specified in the corresponding entries in columns (3) and (5) shall be the disciplinary authority and the appellate authority respectively in regard to the penalties specified in column (4).

SCHEDULE

Description of post	Appointing authority	Authority competent to impose penalties and penalties which it may impose [with reference to item numbers in rule 11 of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965]	Appellate authority			
(1)	(2)	Authority	Penalties	(3)	(4)	(5)

PART I—GENERAL CENTRAL SERVICE—GROUP C

Posts in each Regional Office and Circle Office of the Geological Survey of India and the Coal Division and Airborne Mineral Surveys and Exploration Wing of the Geological Survey of India.	Deputy Director General for the respective Region or the Coal Division or the Airborne Mineral Surveys and Exploration Wing of the Geological Survey of India.	Deputy Director General of the respective Region, Division or Wing in the Geological Survey of India.	All	Director General, Geological Survey of India.
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1	2	3	4	5
Posts in Central Headquarters of the Geological Survey of India.	Director of Administration, Geological Survey of India.	Director of Administration Geological Survey of India.	All	Director General, Geological Survey of India.
Posts in each Regional Office of the Geological Survey of India and the Coal Division and Airborne Mineral Surveys and Exploration Wing of the Geological Survey of India.	Regional Administrative Officer or, where there is no Regional Administrative Officer for the respective Region, Division or Wing, the Senior Administrative Officer, for the respective Region or the Coal Division or the Airborne Mineral Surveys and Exploration Wing in the Geological Survey of India.	Regional Administrative Officer or, where there is no Regional Administrative Officer for the respective Region, Division or Wing, the Senior Administrative Officer for the respective Region, Division or Wing in the Geological Survey of India.	All	Deputy Director General of respective Region, Division or Wing in the Geological Survey of India.
Posts in each Circle Office of the Geological Survey of India.	Director of the respective Circle Office in the Geological Survey of India.	Director of the respective Circle Office of the Region in the Geological Survey of India.	All	Deputy Director General of respective Region, Division or Wing in the Geological Survey of India.
Posts in Central Headquarters of the Geological Survey of India.	Director of Administration, Geological Survey of India.	Director of Administration, All Geological Survey of India.	All	Deputy Director General, Central Headquarters, Geological Survey of India.

[No. C-11012/1/77-M.U]

K. N. NAYAR, Under Secy.

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण संकालन

(स्वास्थ्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 11 अक्टूबर, 1977

का० आ० 3496.—होम्योपैथी केन्द्रीय परिषद् अधिनियम, 1973 (1973 का 59) की धारा 13 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार होम्योपैथी की केन्द्रीय परिषद् से परामर्श लेने के बाद एन्डवारा उक्त अधिनियम की द्वितीय प्रत्यक्षीय मनुसूची में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करनी है, अर्थात् —

उक्त प्रत्यक्षीय में,—

(i) विहार राज्य से संबंधित मद 1 में,

(क) "चिकित्सा एवं शस्य चिकित्सा" के सामने दी गई प्रविष्टियों में, कालम 4 की प्रविष्टि के स्थान पर "1961 से 1975 तक" प्रविष्टि रखी जाएगी,

(छ) "होम्योपैथी चिकित्सा एवं शस्य चिकित्सा" के सामने दी गई प्रविष्टियों में, कालम 4 की प्रविष्टि के स्थान पर "1961 से 1975" प्रविष्टि रखी जाएगी।

(ii) मद 4 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के बाद निम्नलिखित मद और प्रविष्टियों जोड़ी जाएंगी, अर्थात् —

"4क विहार विषय- होम्योपैथिक डॉ०एच०एम० 1973 से विद्यालय, निकिता और एम० 1974 तक।
मुजफ्फरपुर शल्य चिकित्सा में डिप्लोमा।

— होम्योपैथिक चिकि- डॉ०एच०एम० 1976 से
त्सा और शल्य एम० आगे।
चिकित्सा में

(iii) मलागढ़ गज्य संबंधी मद 11 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के बाद निम्नलिखित मद और प्रविष्टियाँ जोड़ी जाएंगी, अर्थात् —

"11क होम्योपै- होम्योपैथिक डॉ०एच०ओ० 1955 से प्रभू-
थिक और जीव- और जीव- बर, 1961
रामायनिक रामायन में डिप्लोमा
प्रोपिटियो का विदर्भ और,
विदर्भ और,
नागपुर

[म० शी० 27021/14/77-होम्यो०]
आनन्द प्रकाश अग्रवाल, उप सचिव

**MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(Dept. of Health)**

New Delhi, the 11th October, 1977

S.O. 3496.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 13 of the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 (57 of 1973), the Central Government, after consulting the Central Council of Homoeopathy, hereby makes the following amendments in the Second Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

In the said Schedule :—

- (i) in item 4 relating to the State of Bihar,
 - (a) in the entries against "Diploma in Medicine and Surgery" for the entry in column 4, the entry "from 1961 to 1975" shall be substituted;
 - (b) in the entries against "Diploma in Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery" for the entry in column 4, the entry "from 1971 to 1975" shall be substituted;
- (ii) after item 4 and the entries relating thereto, the following item and entries shall be inserted, namely :—
 - "4A University Diploma in Homo- D.H.M.S. From 1973
of Bihar, Muza- eopathic Medicine to 1974
flurpur and Surgery"
 - Diploma in Homo- D.H.M.S. From 1976
eopathic Medicine onwards"

(iii) after item 11 relating to the State of Maharashtra and entries relating thereto the following item and entries shall be inserted, namely :—

"11A Vidharbha Diploma in Homeo- D.H.B. From Nov.
Board of eopathy and Bio- 1955 to
Homoeopathic chemistry Oct. 1961"
and Biochemic
Medicines,
Nagpur.

[No. V. 27021/14/77-Homoeo]

ANAND PRAKASH ATRI, Dy. Secy.

N.D. शिल्पी, C. अक्षयर. 1977

का० आ० 3497.—यतः भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (५) के साथ पठनीय धारा 3 की उपधारा (६) के खण्ड (ख) के अनुसरण में दक्षिण गुजरात विषयविद्यालय ने सरकारी मैट्रिकल कालेज भूगत के स्थानापन छोन, डा० निरंजन रत्नलाल महता को 10 अक्टूबर, 1977 से भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् के मदस्य के रूप में निर्वाचित किया है;

अतः ग्रब उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा 1 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं द्वारा भूतपूर्व स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालय की 9 जनवरी, 1960 की अधिसूचना संख्या एम० ओ० 138 के द्वारा उसमें आगे निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात्—

उक्त अधिसूचना में “धारा 3 की उपधारा (१) के खण्ड (ख) के अन्तर्गत निर्वाचित” शीर्षक के अधीन क्रमांक संख्या 36 और इसके आगे की गई प्रविष्टियों के स्थान पर क्रमण निम्नलिखित अम संख्या और प्रविष्टि रखती जाए, अर्थात्—

“36. डा० निरंजन रत्नलाल महता,

स्थानापन छोन,

सरकारी मैट्रिकल कालेज, भूगत”

[म० ओ० 11013/1/77-एम० पी० टी०/एम० ई० (पी०)]

New Delhi, the 25th October, 1977

S.O. 3497.—Whereas in pursuance of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 3 read with sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), South Gujarat University has elected Dr. Niranjan Ratilal Mehta, Officiating Dean, Government Medical College, Surat, to be a member of the Medical Council of India with effect from the 10th July, 1977;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Health No. S.O. 138, dated the 9th January, 1960, namely :—

In the said notification, under the heading “Elected under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 3” for serial number 36 and the entry relating thereto, the following serial number and entry shall be substituted, namely :—

“36. Dr. Niranjan Ratilal Mehta,

Officiating Dean,

Government Medical College,

Surat.”

[No. V. 11013/1/77-MPT/ME(P)]

का० आ० 3498.—यतः भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (१) के खण्ड (ख) के अनुसरण में और संवैधित राज्य सरकारों के साथ परामर्श करके केन्द्रीय सरकार ने प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के गामने दी गई लारीब से उनको भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् के सदस्यों के रूप में नामित किया है, अर्थात्—

व्यक्ति का नाम	शेव का नाम	नामांकन की तारीख
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दा० एम० एम० खडगा, प्रिन्सिपल, एम०सी० उडीमा सरकार 23-6-1977
बी० मैट्रिकल कालेज, कटक।

डा० जी० सी० शर्मा, प्रिन्सिपल एम०ग्र० २१ जनवरी सरकार 16-8-1977
एम० मैट्रिकल कालेज, जगपुर।

श्रीगोप्ति एम० क० कोठरा, स्वास्थ्य सेवा नागरिक सरकार 9-7-1977
निदेशक, नागरिक।

अतः ग्रब उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा 1 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं द्वारा भूतपूर्व स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की ५ जनवरी, 1960 की अधिसूचना संख्या एम० ओ० 138 में आगे निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात्—

उक्त अधिसूचना में “धारा 3 की उपधारा (१) के खण्ड (ख) के अन्तर्गत नामांकित” शीर्षक के अधीन क्रमांक संख्या 1, १ और १७ और इनके आगे की गई प्रविष्टियों के स्थान पर क्रमण निम्नलिखित क्रमांक संख्या और प्रविष्टियों रखी जाए, अर्थात्—

“1. डा० एम०ग्र० खडगा,
प्रिन्सिपल,
एम०सी०बी० मैट्रिकल कालेज,
कटक।

२. डा० जी० सी० शर्मा,
प्रिन्सिपल,
एम०ग्र० एम० मैट्रिकल कालेज,
जगपुर।

३. श्रीगोप्ति एम० क० कोठरा,
स्वास्थ्य सेवा नियंत्रक,
नागरिक, कोठिमा।”

[म० ओ० 11013/1/77-एम०पी० टी०/एम०ई० (पी०)]

S.O. 3498—Whereas the Central Government in pursuance of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 3 read with sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) and in consultation with the State Government concerned have nominated the following persons to be the members of the Medical Council of India with effect from the dates mentioned against each, namely :

Name of the person	Name of the constituency	Date of Nomination
Dr. M.S. Khadanga, Principal, S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack.	Government of Orissa.	23-6-1977
Dr. G.C. Sharma, Principal, S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur.	Government of Rajasthan	16-8-1977
Brig. S.K. Kochhar, Director of Health Services, Nagaland.	Government of Nagaland.	9-7-1977

Now, therefore, in pursuance of sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Health No. S.O.138, dated the 9th January, 1960, namely :—

In the said notification, under the heading "Nominated under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 3", for serial numbers 1, 4 and 17 and the entries relating thereto, the following serial number and entries shall respectively be substituted, namely :—

1. Dr M.S. Khadanga,
Principal,
S.C.B. Medical College,
Cuttack.
4. Dr. G.C. Sharma,
Principal,
S.M.S. Medical College,
Jaipur.
17. Brig. S.K. Kochhar,
Director of Health Services,
Nagaland, Kohima".

[No. V. 11013/1/77-MPT/ME(P)]

का० अ० 3499.—यह भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के दो वर्ष के अनुसार में निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों को भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् के सदस्यों के समूह में निर्वाचित किया गया है। उनका निर्वाचन करने वाले विश्वविद्यालयों का नाम और वे कब से सदस्य माने जाएंगे इनका विवरण नीचे दिया गया है।—

व्यक्ति का नाम	विश्वविद्यालय का नाम	निर्वाचन की तारीख
प्रोफेसर जै०पाठ० प्रमाद, भारीरविज्ञान विभागाध्यक्ष, जै० पाठ० मैडिकल कालेज, अमीरगढ़, उत्तर प्रदेश	अमीरगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय	28-4-1977
डा० प्रीतम सिंह, पिण्डिपल, मैडिकल कालेज, अमृतसर	गुरुनानक देव विश्वविद्यालय	9-7-1977
डा० एन० एम० वेण्णोपालन, चिकित्सा विज्ञान के प्रोफेसियल प्रोफेसर, मैडिकल कल कालेज, कालीकट।	कालीकट विद्यालय-शिक्षालय	23-7-1977

अन. अब उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा 1 के अनुसार में केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं दोस्रा सूत्रवृत्त स्वास्थ्य संबंधीय की ५ जनवरी, 1960 की अधिसूचना में एम० एम०प्र० 138 में आगे निम्नलिखित संशोधन करनी है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना में "धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ब्र.) के अन्तर्गत निर्वाचित" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत क्रमांक संख्या 42, 45 और 46 और इनके आगे की गई प्रतिलिपियों के स्थान पर क्रमण: निम्नलिखित क्रमांक संख्या और प्रतिलिपि रखी जाए, अर्थात् :—

"42. डा० जै०पाठ० प्रमाद,
भारीरविज्ञान विभागाध्यक्ष,
जै० पाठ० मैडिकल कालेज,
अमीरगढ़, (उत्तर प्रदेश)

45. डा० प्रीतम सिंह, पिण्डिपल,
मैडिकल कालेज, अमृतसर।

46. डा० एन० एम० वेण्णोपालन,
चिकित्सा विज्ञान के प्रोफेसियल प्रोफेसर,
मैडिकल कल कालेज, कालीकट।"

[मं० वी० 11013/1/77-एम०प्र० 10/एम०ई० (पी०)]

आरा० वी० श्रीनिवासन, उप सचिव

S.O. 3499.—Whereas in pursuance of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the following persons have been elected by the University specified against each of them to be the members of the Medical Council of India with effect from the date noted against each, namely :—

Name of the person	Name of the University	Date of election
Dr. Pritam Singh Principal, Medical College, Amritsar.	Guru Nanak Dev University.	9-7-1977
Prof. J.N. Prasad, Head of the Department of Physiology, J.N. Medical College, Aligarh, U.P.	Aligarh Muslim University	28-4-1977
Dr. N.S. Venugopalan, Associate Professor of Medi- cine, Medical College, Calicut	University of Calicut	23-7-1977

Now, therefore, in pursuance of sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Health No. S.O.138 dated the 9th January, 1960, namely :—

In the said notification, under the heading "Elected under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 3" for serial numbers 42, 45 and 46 and the entries relating thereto, the following serial numbers and entries shall respectively be substituted, namely :—

"42. Dr. J.N. Prasad,
Head of the Department of Physiology,
J.N. Medical College,
Aligarh, U.P.

45. Dr. Pritam Singh,
Principal,
Medical College,
Amritsar.

46. Dr. N.S. Venugopalan,
Associate Professor of Medicine,
Medical College,
Calicut."

[No. V. 11013/1/77-MPT/ME (P)]
R.V. SRINIVASAN, Dy. Secy.

नावहम और परिवहन मंत्रालय

(परिवहन पक्ष)

नई दिल्ली, 27 अक्टूबर, 1977

का० आ० 3500.—गोदी कर्मकार (नियोजन का वित्तियम) अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 9) की धारा 5 ए की उपधारा (3) प्रौर (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवंद्वारा उपाध्यक्ष, काण्डला पत्तन न्याय, गांधीधारा को काण्डला पत्तन न्याय, गांधी धारा के यातायास प्रबन्धक के स्थान पर काण्डला गोदी श्रम बोर्ड का समस्य नियुक्त करती है और उन्हें उक्त बोर्ड का अध्यक्ष नामित करती है और यह भी नियंत्रण देती है कि भारत सरकार के नौवक्तन और परिवहन मंत्रालय (परिवहन पक्ष) की अधिसूचना में ० सा० आ० 2100, दिनांक 21-६-१९७५ में निम्नलिखित मंशोधन किए जाएं, अर्थात्:—

उक्त अधिसूचना में,—

- (i) मद ४ के सामने, यीर्षक “केन्द्रीय सरकार का प्रतिनिधित्व करते वाले सदस्य” के अन्तर्गत प्रविष्टि “यातायास प्रबन्धक, काण्डला पत्तन न्याय, गांधीधारा” के स्थान पर प्रविष्टि “उपाध्यक्ष, काण्डला पत्तन न्याय गांधीधारा” रखी जाये;
- (ii) पैरा 2 के स्थान पर, निम्नलिखित पैरा प्रतिस्थापित किया जाये, अर्थात् —

“2. केन्द्रीय सरकार एवंद्वारा उपाध्यक्ष, काण्डला पत्तन न्याय, गांधीधारा को उक्त बोर्ड का अध्यक्ष नामित करती है।”

[फा० स० एल०टी०क०/26/77 ई० ४]

वी० संकरलिङ्गम, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF SHIPPING & TRANSPORT

(Transport Wing)

New Delhi, the 27th October, 1977

S.O. 3500.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (3) and (4) of Section 5A of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948), the Central Government hereby appoints the Deputy Chairman, Kandla Port Trust, Gandhidham as a member of the Kandla Dock Labour Board vice the Traffic Manager, Kandla Port Trust, Gandhidham and nominates him as the Chairman of the said Board and further directs that the following amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Transport Wing) S.O. No. 2100, dated the 21st June, 1975, namely:—

In the said notification:—

(i) Under the heading “Members representing the Central Government”, against item 4, for the entry, “The Traffic Manager, Kandla Port Trust, Gandhidham” the entry “Deputy Chairman, Kandla Port Trust, Gandhidham” shall be substituted;

(ii) for paragraph 2, the following paragraph shall be substituted, namely:—

“2. The Central Government hereby nominates the Deputy Chairman, Kandla Port Trust, Gandhidham as the Chairman of the said Board.”

[F. No. LDK/26/77-D.IV]

V. SANKARALINGAM, Under Secy.

परिवहन और नावर विमानन मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 25 अक्टूबर, 1977

का० आ० 3501.—वायु नियम अधिनियम, 1953 (1953 का 27) की धारा 4 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवंद्वारा भारत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमान पत्तन प्राधिकरण के अध्यक्ष श्री बी० एम० दास को 6-10-1977 से नथा अपने आदेशों तक, प्रयोग होन्या तथा इडियन एयरलाइंस के निदेशक-मंडलों में निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[स० ए० वी० 18013/4/75-ए० सी०]

सी० ए० ए० छीमरा, उप सचिव

MINISTRY OF TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION

New Delhi, the 25th October, 1977

S.O. 3501.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953 (27 of 1953) the Central Government hereby appoints Shri B. S. Das, Chairman, International Airports Authority of India, as a Director on the Boards of Air-India and Indian Airlines with effect from 6-10-1977 and until further orders.

[No. A. V. 18013/4/75-AC]

C. L. DHINGRA, Dy. Secy.

विमाण और आकास मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 26 अक्टूबर, 1977

का०आ० 3502.—यह: कलिपय उपायरण जिन्हें केन्द्रीय सरकार निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों के भवित्व में दिल्ली की बहुत योजना/क्षेत्रीय विकास योजना में कलिपय मंशोधन करने का प्रस्ताव करती है तथा दिल्ली विकास अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 61) की धारा 44 के उपर्योग के अनुसार मूल्यना संस्कृता एफ० 16(29)/76-एम०पी०, दिनांक 26 फरवरी, 1977 के साथ उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 11-क की उपधारा (3) द्वारा अपेक्षित नोटिस की तारीख से 30 दिन के अन्तर्गत आक्षेपों/सुझावों को आमंत्रित करने के लिए प्रकाशित किया गया था;

और यह: केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अनुमति में उल्लिखित उक्त मंशोधन के बारे में आक्षेपों और सुझावों पर विचार करने के पश्चात, दिल्ली की बहुत योजना और क्षेत्रीय विकास योजना में मंशोधन करने का निर्णय लिया है।

अब, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 11-क के उपर्योग शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार दिल्ली की बहुत योजना/क्षेत्रीय विकास योजना में भारत सरकार के राजपत्र में इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से एवंद्वारा निम्नलिखित मंशोधन करती है—

मंशोधन:—“बहुत योजना/क्षेत्रीय विकास योजना में “मनोरंजनात्मक रूप में चिह्नित ०.५५८ हेक्टेयर (1.378 एकड़ि) जो जोन ई० २० (डिफैन कालोनी) में पड़ता है तथा उन्नर में रेलवे प्रबालन क्षेत्र, पूर्व में मनोरंजन के लिए क्षेत्र, विशिष्ट में सहक (रिफेन्स कालोनी) और परिवहन में नाले से घिरा हुआ है, मनोरंजनात्मक कार्य के उद्दिष्ट धू-उपयोग को बदलकर, ‘भार्वजनिक और अर्ध मार्वजनिक भुविधाये’ (मंस्यानिक शैक्षिक) कर दिया गया है।”

[स० क० १३० ११/७८-य०पी० I (ए)]

MINISTRY OF WORKS & HOUSING

New Delhi, the 26th October, 1977

S.O. 3502.—Whereas certain modification, which the Central Government proposes to make in the Master Plan for Delhi/Zonal Development Plan regarding the areas mentioned hereunder, was published with Notice No. F. 16(29)/76-MP, dated the 26th February, 1977 in accordance with the provisions of section 44 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 (61 of 1957) inviting objections/suggestions, as required by sub-section (3) of section 11-A of the said Act, within thirty days from the date of the said notice;

And whereas the Central Government after considering the objections/suggestions with regard to the said modification mentioned hereunder, have decided to modify the Master Plan for Delhi and Zonal Development Plan;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 11-A of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following modification in the said Master Plan for Delhi/Zonal Development Plan with effect from the date of publication of this notification in the Gazette of India, namely :—

MODIFICATION :

"The land use of an area measuring 0.558 hectare (1.378 acres) in Zone D-20 (Defence Colony), surrounded by railway operational area in the north, recreational area in the east road (Defence Colony) in the south and nallah in the west, earmarked as 'recreational' in the Master Plan/Zonal Development Plan, is changed to 'Public and semi-public facilities' (Institutional-educational)."

[No. K. 13011/7/76-UDI(A)]

का०प्रा० 3503—यह कलिपय उपान्तरण, जिन्हें केन्द्रीय सरकार निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों के संबंध में विल्सी की बृहत योजना में करने की प्रस्थानियम करती है, दिल्ली विकास अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 61) की धारा 44 के उपबंधों के अनुसरण में, सूचना सं० एफ० 16 (110)/72-एम०पी०, दिनांक 17 जून, 1977 के साथ उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 11-क की उपधारा (3) द्वारा यथार्थेभित्र, प्रकाशित किए गए थे जिसमें आक्षेप और सुमाचर मारे गए थे।

और यह केन्द्रीय सरकार ने निम्नलिखित क्षेत्र के संबंध में आक्षेपों/मुकाबों पर विचार करने के बाद विल्सी की बृहत योजना में निम्नलिखित मंशोद्धन करने का निर्णय किया है।

अस: अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 11(क) की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रवत्त भवित्वों का प्रयोग करते हुए, दिल्ली की बृहत योजना तथा जीवीय विकास योजना में भारत के राजपत्र में इस योजना अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की आरीब से निम्नलिखित उपान्तरण करती है, अधिनि :—

संशोधन :—बृहत योजना में "रिहायणी उपयोग" के लिए निपटन 8,09 हेक्टेयर (20 एकड़) आकार का क्षेत्र, जो जोन एफ० 17 (मदनगीर) में पड़ता है तथा उत्तर में मनोरंजन के क्षेत्र, पूर्व तथा वर्षिण में रिहायणी क्षेत्रों तथा पश्चिम में 150 फुट ऊँची सड़क, जो बाह्य शिंग रोड, को महरौली-बदरगुर रोड के साथ मिलाती है) से धिरा हुआ है, के भूमि उपयोग को बदलकर 'सरकारी उपयोग' (केन्द्रीय सरकारी कार्यालय) में बदल दिया गया है।

[सं० के०-13011/68/76-य०झ० 1(ए)]

हरिराम गोयल, अवर सचिव

S.O. 3503.—Whereas certain modification, which the Central Government proposes to make in the Master Plan for Delhi regarding as areas mentioned hereunder, was published with Notice No. F. 16(110)/72-MP, dated the 11th June, 1977 in accordance with the provisions of section 44 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 (61 of 1957) inviting objections/suggestions, as required by sub-section (3) of section 11-A of the said Act, within thirty days from the date of the said notice;

And whereas the Central Government after considering the objections and suggestions with regard to the said modification mentioned hereunder, have decided to modify the Master Plan for Delhi;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 11-A of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following modification in the said Master Plan for Delhi with effect from the date of publication of this notification in the Gazette of India, namely :

MODIFICATION :

"The land use of an area measuring 8.09 hectares (20 acres), earmarked for 'residential use' in the Master Plan, falling in zone F-17 (Madangir), bounded by recreational area in the north, residential areas in the east and south, and 150/ wide road in the west (connecting Outer Ring Road with Mehruli-Badarpur Road), is changed to 'Governmental use' (Central Government Offices)."

[No. K-13011/68/UDI(A)]

H. R. GOEL, Under Secy.

असम भवालय

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 9 सितम्बर, 1977

का०प्रा० 3504—इससे उपादान अनुसूची में विनिविष्ट ग्रौषोगिक विवाद सा० झी० एन० मिथ, पीठासीन अधिकारी, मौद्यांगिक अधिकरण, भुवनेश्वर के समझ लिखित है:

ओर उक्त झा० मिथ की सेवाएं अब उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, अब अब, ग्रौषोगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 7 क ओर धारा 33 व्य की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदान शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एक ग्रौषोगिक अधिकरण गठित करती है जिसके पीठासीन अधिकारी श्री झी० के० बहरा होंगे, जिनका मुख्यालय भुवनेश्वर में होगा और उक्त झा० झी०एन० मिथ के समझ लिखित उक्त विवाद से सम्बद्ध कार्यवाहियों को वापिस लेकर श्री बहरा पीठासीन अधिकारी ग्रौषोगिक अधिकरण, भुवनेश्वर को उक्त कार्यवाहियों के निपटाने के लिए इस निटेंगे के साथ अन्तरित करती है कि उक्त अधिकरण और आगे कार्यवाही उस प्रक्रम से करेगा जिस पर वह उसे अन्तरित की गए तथा विधि के अनुसार उसका निपटान करेगा।

अनुसूची

क्रम सं०	मामादा सं०	आदेश की संदर्भाओं और तारीख	प्रकारों के नाम
1	2	3	4
1.	4/75	एफ०एन०य०एल० 26012/3/75-झी०४ (झी०)	मैसर्स उडीसा मिनरल डेवेलपमेंट कम्पनी डाकघर बाबिल के अधीन मैसर्स भारत कन्ट्रूक्शन कल्पन इंजिनियर्स बनाम उनके कर्मकार

1	2	3	4
2.	9/75	एल० 26012/13/75-डी० 4 (बी) तारीख 13-11-75	हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड डाकघर राउरकेला का प्रधारी श्रीधीभक्त राउरकेला स्टील स्टॉट बनाम उनके कर्मकार।
3.	3/76	17011/13/71-एल० मार० 1 तारीख 6-1-76	राष्ट्रीय शीमा कम्पनी लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता बनाम उनके कर्मकार श्री शीलाम० रास
4.	6/76	एल० 26012/3/76-डी० 4 (बी) तारीख 22-9-76	हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड, राउरकेला के राउरकेला स्टील स्टॉट का प्रबंधतत्र बनाम उनके कर्मकार।
5.	7/76	एन० 38012(4)/75-डी० 4 (ए) तारीख 18-10-76	पोराणीप पोर्ट ट्रस्ट, पाराणीप जिला कट्टक का प्रबंधतत्र बनाम उनके कर्मकार।
6.	1/77	एल० 26012/16/76-डी० 4 (बी) तारीख 20-1-76	उडीसा माइनिंग कारपोरेशन डाकघर, तलपाड़ा जिला किशोनधार की बैनारी लोह प्राप्तक परियोजना का प्रबंधतत्र बनाम उनके कर्मकार।
7.	2/77	एल० 29012(5)/77-डी० III (बी) तारीख 5-2-77	झुगरी चूना पथर खान, आई०डी० सी० माफ० उडीसा लिमिटेड के श्री एल० मार० प्रधान, रेजिंग कन्ट्रैक्टर, बनाम उनके कर्मकार।
8.	3/77	एन० 29012(1)/77-डी० III (बी) तारीख 5-2-77	मैमर्स आई० डी० सी० माफ० उडीसा लिमिटेड की झुगरी चूना पथर खान के लिज विल्हेम कन्ट्रैक्टर, रेजिंग कन्ट्रैक्टर बनाम उनके कर्मकार।
9.	4/77	एल० 29012(6)/77-डी० III (बी) तारीख 5-2-77	आई०डी० सी० माफ० उडीसा लिमिटेड की झुगरी चूना पथर खान के मैमर्स जी० मार० पाधी पृष्ठ कम्पनी, रेजिंग, कन्ट्रैक्टर बनाम उनके कर्मकार।
10.	5/77	एल० 29012(1)/77-डी० III (बी) तारीख 5-2-77	आई०डी० सी० माफ० उडीसा की झुगरी चूना पथर खान के श्री० डी० मार० शुशी०, रेजिंग कन्ट्रैक्टर बनाम उनके कर्मकार।
11.	6/77	एल० 29012(29)/77-डी० 4 (बी) तारीख 5-2-77	आई०डी० सी० माफ० उडीसा लिमिटेड की झुगरी चूना पथर खान के श्री एस० एम० ग्रगवाल, रेजिंग कन्ट्रैक्टर बनाम उनके कर्मकार।

1	2	3	4
12.		एल० 29011/25/76-डी० III (बी) तारीख 22-6-77	श्री नन्दा दुलाल गंगोली की माहूल- वनाम उनके कर्मकार।

[म० एम० 11025(5)/77-डी० 4(बी)]

MINISTRY OF LABOUR
ORDER

New Delhi, the 9th September, 1977

S.O. 3504.—Whereas the industrial disputes specified in the Schedule hereto annexed are pending before Dr. B.N. Misra, Presiding Officer, Industrial Tribunal, Bhubaneswar;

And whereas the services of the said Dr. Misra are no longer available;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7A and sub-section (1) of Section 33B of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal of which Shri B.K. Behera shall be the Presiding Officer with headquarters at Bhubaneswar and withdraws the proceedings in relation to the said disputes pending before said Dr. B.N. Misra, and transfers the same to Shri Behera, Presiding Officer, Industrial Tribunal, Bhubaneswar for the disposal of the said proceedings with the direction that the said Tribunal shall proceed with the proceedings from the stage at which they are transferred to it and dispose of the same according to law.

SCHEDULE

Sl. Case No.	Name of the parties		
No.	of the Order		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	4/75 FNOL-26012/8/75 D-JV (B) dated, 13-8-75	M/s. Modern Construction Concern, Contractors under the M/s. Orissa Mineral Development Co., P. O. Barbil.	vrs. Their Workmen.
2.	9/75 L-26012/13/75-D-IV(B) dated, 13-11-75	Supdt.-in-charge, Rourkela Steel Plant, of Hindustan Steel Ltd., P.O. Rourkela.	vrs. Their workmen.
3.	3/76 17011/13/71-LR-I dated, 6-1-76	National Insurance Co. Ltd. Calcutta.	vrs. Their workmen Shri D.S. Das.
4.	6/76 L-26012(3)/76-D-IV(B) dated, 22-9-76	Management of Rourkela Steel Plant, of Hindustan Steel Ltd., Rourkela.	vrs. Their workmen.

1	2	3	4
5.	7/76	L-38012(4)/75-DIV(A) dated 18-10-76	Management of Paradip Port Trust, Paradip Distt. Cuttack Vrs. Their workmen.
6.	1/77	L-26012(16)/76-D.IV(B) dated 20-1-76	Management of Diatari Iron Ore Project of Orissa Mining Corpn., P.O. Talpada, Distt. Keonjhar Vrs. Their workmen.
7.	2/77	L-29012(5)/77-D.III(B) dated 5-2-77	Shri L.R. Pradhan, Raising contractor of Dungri Limestone Mines of I.D.C. of Orissa Ltd., Vrs. Its workmen.
8.	3/77	L-29012(1)/77-D.III(B) dated 5-2-77	Bridge Building Constructor, Raising Contractor of Dungri Lime Stone Mines of M/s. I.D.C. of Orissa Limited. Vrs. Its workmen.
9.	4/77	L-29012(6)/77-D.III(B) dated 5-2-77	M/s. G.R. Padhi & Co., Raising Contractor of Dungri Lime Stone Mines of I.D.C. of Orissa Ltd., Vrs. Its workmen.
10.	5/77	L-27012(4)/77-D.III(B) dated 5-2-77	Sti D.R. Tuli, Raising Contractor of Dungri Lime Stone Mines of I.D.C. of Orissa Vrs. Its workmen.
11.	6/77	L-29012(2)/77-D.IV(B) dated 5-2-77	Shri S.M. Agarwalla, Raising Contractor of Dungri Lime Stone Mines of I.D.C. of Orissa Ltd., Vrs. Its workmen.
12.	—	L-29011(25)/76-D.III(B) dated 22-6-77	Management of Mahuber a Gravel Mine of Sri Nanda Dulal Ganguly Vrs. Its workmen.

[No. S-11025(5)/77-D.IV.(B)]

New Delhi, the 24th October, 1977

S.O. 3505.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Indore in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Burhar Sub-Area of Western Coalfields Limited, Post Office Dhanpuri, District Shadol and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 18th October, 1977.

IN THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, MADHYA PRADESH, INDORE

(Central) Reference No. 2/I.T./1976

BETWEEN

Management of Amlai Colliery of Western Coalfields Ltd., Dhanpuri, Distt. Shahdol—First party.

AND

Shri Swarath S/o Jatan, Represented by the General Secretary, Koyla Mazdoor Sabha, Dhanpuri, Distt. Shahdol—Second-party.

In the matter of a reference u/s. 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

APPEARANCES :

Shri P. S. Nair, Advocate—for the First-party.

Shri Jagdish Singh, General Secretary—for the workman.

AWARD

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7A and Clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government has referred to the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Burhar Sub Area of Western Coalfields Ltd. and their workman in respect of the following matter for adjudication of this Tribunal :—

“Whether the action of the management of Amlai Colliery of Western Coalfields Limited, Post Office Dhanpuri, District Shahdol in terminating the services of Sri Swarath son of Jatan, permanent Tub-Loader of Amlai Colliery vide letter No. CMA/AAL/MGR/4-II dated 8-7-1975 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief is the said workman entitled?”

2. The Management of the Amlai Colliery is represented by Shri P. S. Nair, Advocate while the workman Swarath is represented by Shri Jagdish Singh, General Secretary of the Koyla Mazdoor Sabha. A Notice was also issued to Shri Swarath, the workman concerned, but he did not put in appearance. He merely sent a written statement through Jagdish Singh, General Secretary, Koyla Mazdoor Sabha.

3. During the pendency of this reference, parties have filed a compromise petition on 5-9-1977 which is duly signed by Jagdish Singh, General Secretary, of the Sabha and Shri J. P. Srivastava, Personnel Manager, praying for an award in terms of the settlement stated therein.

4. After hearing both the sides and taking into consideration of the facts and circumstances of the case, the terms of settlement embodied in the petition appear to be fair and reasonable. I, therefore, consider it proper to make the award in terms of the settlement as prayed by both the parties.

5. I, therefore, make the following award :—

- (i) Shri Swarath, the concerned workman (Loader) of Amlai Colliery under Burhar Sub Area, will be reinstated as Loader, within thirty days of the publication of this Award u/s. 17 of the Act, or
- (ii) His absence from work with effect from 8-7-1975 till the date of reinstatement will be treated as ‘No work, no Pay’, but for the purpose of continuity of service under payment of Gratuity Act, he will be allowed continuity of service from the date of his appointment.

S. M. N. RAINA, Presiding Officer

[No. L-22012(6)/76-D. III(B)/D-IV(B)]

Camp Jabalpur,

Dated the 5th September, 1977.

M.G.P.

S.O. 3506.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Indore (Madhya Pradesh) in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Amlai Colliery of Western Coalfields Limited, District Shahdol and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 18th October, 1977.

IN THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, MADHYA PRADESH, INDORE

(Central) Reference No. 3/I.T./1976

BETWEEN

Management of Amlai Colliery of Western Coalfields Ltd., Dhanpuri, Distt. Shahdol First Party.

AND

Shri Roshansingh S/o Banshi, represented by the General Secretary, Koyla Mazdoor Sabha, Dhanpuri, Distt. Shahdol Second Party.

In the matter of a reference u/s. 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

APPEARANCES :

Shri P. S. Nair, Advocate, for the First Party.

Shri Jagdish Singh, General Secretary for the workman.

AWARD

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7A and Clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government has referred the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Burhar Sub Areas of Western Coalfields Ltd. and their workman in respect of the following matter for adjudication of this Tribunal :—

“Whether the action of the management of Amlai Colliery of Western Coalfields Limited, Post Office Dhanpuri, District Shahdol in terminating the services of Sri Rosan s/o Shri Banshi, permanent Loader of Amlai Colliery with effect from 26-7-1975 is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief is the said workman entitled ?

2. The Management of the Amlai Colliery is represented by Shri P. S. Nair, Advocate while the workman Rosan is represented by Shri Jagdish Singh, General Secretary of the Koyla Mazdoor Sabha. A notice was also issued to Shri Rosan, the workman concerned, but he did not put appearance. He merely sent a written statement through Jagdish Singh, General Secretary, Koyla Mazdoor Sabha.

3. During the pendency of this reference, Parties have filed a compromise petition on 5-9-1977 which is duly signed by Jagdish Singh, General Secretary of the Sabha and Shri J. P. Srivastava, Personnel Manager, praying for an award in terms of the settlement stated therein.

4. After hearing both the sides and taking into consideration the facts and circumstances of the case, the terms of settlement embodied in the petition appear to be fair and reasonable. I, therefore, consider it proper to make the award in terms of the settlement as prayed by both the parties.

5. I, therefore, make the following award :—

(i) Shri Rosan, the concerned workman (Loader) of Amlai Colliery under Burhar Sub Area, will be reinstated as Loader within thirty days of the publication of the Award u/s. 17 of the Act.

(ii) His absence from work with effect from 10-6-1975 till the date of reinstatement will be treated as ‘No work, no Pay’, but for the purpose of continuity of service under payment of Gratuity Act, he will be allowed continuity of service from the date of his appointment.

Camp Jabalpur,

Dated the 5th September, 1977

M.G.P.

S. M. N. RAINA, Presiding Officer

[No. L-22012(30)/75-D.III (B)/D-IV(B)]

S.O. 3507.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Indore, (Madhya Pradesh) in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Amlai Colliery of Burhar Sub-Area of Western Coalfields Limited, Post Office Dhanpuri, District Shahdol and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 18th October, 1977.

IN THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, MADHYA PRADESH, INDORE

(Central) Reference No. 8/I.T./1976

BETWEEN

Management of Amlai Colliery of Western Coalfields Ltd., Dhanpuri, Distt. Shahdol First Party.

AND

Shri Baleshwar S/o Lochan, Represented by the General Secretary, Koyla Mazdoor Sabha, Dhanpuri, Distt. Shahdol Second Party.

In the matter of a reference u/s 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

APPEARANCES :

Shri P. S. Nair, Advocate, for the First Party.

Shri Jagdish Singh, General Secretary for the workman.

AWARD

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7A and Clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government has referred the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Burhar Sub Area of Western Coalfields Ltd. and their workman in respect of the following matter for adjudication of this Tribunal :—

“Whether the action of the management of Amlai Colliery of Burhar Sub Area of Western Coalfields Limited, Post Office Dhanpuri, District Shahdol in stopping from work Shri Baleshwar s/o Lochan Loader, with effect from 12-7-1975 is justified ? If not, to what relief is the said workman entitled ?”

2. The Management of the Amlai Colliery is represented by Shri P. S. Nair, Advocate while the workman Baleshwar is represented by Shri Jagdish Singh, General Secretary of the Koyla Mazdoor Sabha. A notice was also issued to Shri Baleshwar, the workman concerned, but he did not put in appearance. He merely sent a written statement through Jagdish Singh, General Secretary, Koyla Mazdoor Sabha.

3. During the pendency of this reference, parties have filed a compromise petition on 5-9-1977 which is duly signed by Shri Jagdish Singh, General Secretary of the Sabha and Shri J. P. Srivastava, Personnel Manager, praying for an award in terms of the settlement stated therein.

4. After hearing both the sides and taking into consideration the facts and circumstances of the case, the terms of settlement embodied in the petition appear to be fair and reasonable. I, therefore, consider it proper to make the award in terms of the settlement as prayed by both the parties.

5. I, therefore, make the following award :—

- (i) Shri Baleswar, the concerned workman (Loader) of Amlai Colliery under Burhar Sub Area, will be reinstated as Loader, within thirty days of the publication of this Award u/s.17 of the Act.
- (ii) His absence from work with effect from 12-7-1975 till the date of reinstatement will be treated as 'No work, no Pay' but for purpose of continuity of service under payment of Gratuity Act, he will be allowed continuity of service from the date of his appointment.

Camp Jabalpur,
Dated the 5th September, 1977.
M.G.P.

S. M. N. RAINA, Presiding Officer
[No. L-22012(31)/75-D.III(B)/D-IV(B)]
BHUPENDRA NATH, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, अक्टूबर 10, 1977

का० आ० 3508.—केंद्रीय सरकार की राय है कि फेस्सपार खानों में नियोजन के बारे में व्युत्तम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 11) के अधीन मजदूरी की व्युत्तम वर्तन नियत की जानी चाहिए ;

अतः अब, केंद्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 27 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त नियोजन को, उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग 1 में जोड़ने के प्रपत्रे प्राप्त की सूचना देती है।

इस प्रधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से बार मास की समाप्ति पर या उससे पूर्व उक्त परिवर्तन की वापत, यदि किसी व्यक्ति से कोई मुसाव या आंशिक प्राप्त होगे, तो केंद्रीय सरकार उन पर विचार करेगी।

[सं० ए० 32019(21)/77-डॉल्यू० सी० (ए० डॉल्यू०)]

हंग राज, छावड़ा, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 25th October, 1977

S.O. 3508.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that the minimum rates of wages should be fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (11 of 1948) in respect of employment in Felspar Mines;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to add the said employment to Part I of the Schedule to the said Act.

Any suggestions or objections which may be received from any person in respect of the said addition on or before the expiry of a period of four months from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette, will be considered by the Central Government.

[S-32019(21)/77-WC(MW)]
HANS RAJ CHHABRA, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 26 अक्टूबर, 1977

का० आ० 3509.—कर्मचारी राज्य वीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 87 द्वारा प्रवत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए तथा भारत सरकार के थम भंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं० का०आ० 4277 नारीव 21 अक्टूबर, 1976 के अम के केंद्रीय सरकार इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, कोजीकोड, पालशाट, केरल को 5 जन, 1976 से 31 जुलाई, 1976 तक की अवधि के लिए उक्त अधिनियम के प्रवर्तन से छूट देती है।

2. पूर्वोक्त सूट की शर्तें निम्नलिखित हैं, अध्यन् :-

(1) उक्त कारबाने का नियोजक, उक्त अवधि की वापत जिसके द्वारा उम कारबाने पर उक्त अधिनियम प्रवर्तमान था (जिसे इसमें इसके पञ्चात्

उक्त अवधि कहा गया है), ऐसी विवरणियाँ, ऐसे प्रवृत्त में और ऐसी विशिष्टियों सहित देगा जो कर्मचारी राज्य वीमा (माध्यराज्य) विनियम, 1950 के प्रधान उसे उक्त अवधि की वापत देनी थीं;

(2) निगम द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 45 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन नियुक्त किया गया कोई निरीक्षक, या निगम का इस निमित्त प्राप्तिकृत कोई अन्य पदधारी —

(i) धारा 44 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन, उक्त अवधि की वापत दी गई किसी विवरणी की विशिष्टियों को संव्यापित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ; या

(ii) यह अधिनियित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि कर्मचारी राज्य वीमा (माध्यराज्य) विनियम, 1950 द्वारा अधिवेक्षण रजिस्टर और प्रभिलेल, उक्त अवधि के लिए रखे गए थे या नहीं; या

(iii) यह अधिनियित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि कर्मचारी, नियोजक द्वारा दिए गए उन फायदों को, जिसके प्रतिकार्यवरूप इस अधिसूचना के अधीन छूट दी जा रही है, नकद में [और अनुदूषण में पाने का हकदार बना हुआ है या नहीं, या

(iv) यह अधिनियित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि उम अवधि के द्वारा जब उक्त कारबाने के मंबंध में प्रधिनियम के उपबन्ध प्रवृत्त थे, तेसे किन्हीं उपबन्धों का अनुपालन किया गया था या नहीं;

निम्नलिखित कार्य करने के लिए उपलब्ध होगा —

(क) प्रधान या अध्यवक्त्वित नियोजक से अपेक्षा करना कि वह उसे ऐसी जानकारी दे जिसे उपबन्ध के अधीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी आवश्यक समझता है, या

(ल) ऐसे प्रधान या अध्यवक्त्वित नियोजक के अधिभोगाधीन किसी कारबाने, स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर में किसी भी उचित समय पर प्रवेश करना या उसके प्राधिकारी से यह अपेक्षा करना कि वह अधिकारी के नियोजन और मजदूरी के सम्बन्ध में सम्बन्धित देसे नेत्रा, अहिंसा और अन्य वरतावेज ऐसे निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी के समय प्रस्तुत करे और उनकी परीक्षा करने वे, या उन्हे ऐसी जानकारी दे जिसे आवश्यक समझते हैं; या

(ग) प्रधान या अध्यवक्त्वित नियोजक की, उसके अधिकारीया सेवक की, या ऐसे किसी व्यक्ति की जो ऐसे कारबाने, स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर में पाया जाए, या ऐसे किसी व्यक्ति जो जिसके बारे में उक्त निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी के पास यह विषयाम करने का युक्तियुक्त बाण है, कि वह कर्मचारी हैं, परीक्षा करना, या

(घ) ऐसे कारबाने, स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिसर में रखे गए किसी रजिस्टर लेखांकनी या अन्य दस्तावेज की नकल लैयार या उसमें उद्धरण लेना।

व्यापारात्मक ज्ञान

इस मामले में छूट को पूर्विकी प्रभाव देना आवश्यक हो गया है, क्योंकि इस कारबाने को छूट देने के मंबंध में कर्मचारी राज्य वीमा नियम के माननिवेदक की गिफ्टरिंग देर में प्राप्त हुई थी। नगारि, यह प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि पूर्विकी प्रभाव से छूट की मजदूरी किसी भी व्यक्ति के हिस्से पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं डालेगी।

[सं० ए० 38011/26/76-एच०आर०]

एस० एस० सहभानामन, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 26th October, 1977

S.O. 3509.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 87 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.O. 4277 dated the 21st October, 1976, the Central Government hereby exempts the Indian Telephone Industries, Limited, Kanjikode, Palghat, Kerala, from the operation of the said Act for the period with effect from the 5th June, 1976 upto and inclusive of the 31st July, 1976.

2. The above exemption is subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(1) The employer of the said factory shall submit in respect of the period during which that factory was subject to the operation of the said Act (hereinafter referred to as the said period), such returns in such form and containing such particulars as were due from it in respect of the said period under the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulation, 1950;

2. Any Inspector appointed by the Corporation under sub-section (1) of section 45 of the said Act, or other Official of the Corporation authorised in this behalf shall, for the purposes of—

- (i) verifying the particulars contained in any return submitted under sub-section (1) of section 44 for the said period; or
- (ii) ascertaining whether registers and records were maintained as required by the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950 for the said period; or
- (iii) ascertaining whether the employees continue to be entitled to benefits provided by the employer in cash and kind being benefits in consideration of which exemption is being granted under this notification; or
- (iv) ascertaining whether any of the provisions of the Act has been complied with during the period when such provisions were in force in relation to the said factory;

be empowered to—

- (a) require the principal or immediate employer to furnish to him such information as he may consider necessary; or
- (b) enter any factory, establishment, office or other premises occupied by such principal or immediate employer at any reasonable time and require any person found in charge thereof to produce to such Inspector or other official and allow him to examine such accounts, books and other documents relating to the employment of persons and payment of wages or to furnish to him such information as he may consider necessary; or
- (c) examine the principal or immediate employer, his agent or servant, or any person found in such factory, establishment, office or other premises, or any person whom the said Inspector or other official has reasonable cause to believe to have been an employee; or
- (d) make copies of or take extracts from, any register, account book or other document maintained in such factory, establishment, office or other premises.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

It has become necessary to give retrospective effect to the exemption in this case, as the recommendation of the Director General, Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the grant of exemption to the factory was received late. However, it is certified that the factory is eligible for exemption. It is also certified that the grant of exemption with retrospective effect will not affect the interest of anybody adversely.

[No. S-38014/26/76-II]

S. S. SAIHASRANAMAN, Dy. Secy.

नव्ह दिल्ली, 28 अक्टूबर, 1977

का. आ. 3510.—खानों के मूल्य निरीक्षक ने, कोयला खान बचाव नियम, 1959 के नियम 3 के उपनियम (1) के खण्ड (1) के अनुसरण में, श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश, संयुक्त निदेशक, खान सुरक्षा, सीता रामपुर, मंडल सं. 1 का, श्री ए. एन. सिंहा, निदेशक खान सुरक्षा के स्थान पर केन्द्रीय कोयला खान बचाव स्टेशन समिति के अध्यक्ष के रूप में नामीनीर्विष्ट किया है,

अतः अद्, केन्द्रीय सरकार, कोयला खान बचाव नियम, 1959 के नियम 3 के उपनियम (1) के अनुसरण में, भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना स. का. आ. 1261 तारीख 3 अप्रैल, 1975 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात्:—

उक्त अधिसूचना में, अध्यक्ष शीर्ष के अधीन, मद 1 के सामने की प्रविष्टियाँ के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियाँ रखी जाएंगी, अर्थात्:—

“श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश,

उप नियम (1) या नियम 3

संयुक्त निदेशक,

खण्ड (1) के अधीन मूल्य निरीक्षक,

खान सुरक्षा, सीता रामपुर,

खान द्वारा नामीनीर्विष्ट निरीक्षक”

मंडल सं. 1

[सं. ए-11019/2/77-एम. आई]

आर. पी. नरुला, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 28th October, 1977

S.O. 3510.—Whereas the Chief Inspector of Mines has, in pursuance of clause (i) of sub-rule (1) of rule 3 of the Coal Mines Rescue Rules, 1959, nominated Shri Chandra Prakash, Joint Director of Mines Safety, Sitarampur, Region No. 1, as President of the Central Coal Mines Rescue Stations Committee vice Shri A. N. Sinha, Director Mines Safety;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 3 of the Coal Mines Rescue Rules, 1959, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.O. 1261 dated the 3rd April, 1975 namely :

In the said notification, under heading President, for the entries against item 1, the following entries shall be substituted, namely :

“Shri Chandra Prakash, [An inspector nominated by the Joint Director of Mines under clause (i) of sub-rule (1) of rule 3].”

[No. A. 11019/2/77-MI]

R. P. NARULA, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 26th October, 1977

S.O. 3511.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Bombay in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to Shri Kaitan Rodrigues, Launch Owner, Visco-da-Gama and his workman which was received by the Central Government on the 17th October, 1977.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, BOMBAY

Reference No. CGIT-2/17 of 1974

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to Shri Caetan Rodrigues, Launch Owner, Vasco-da-Gama, Goa.

AND

His workman, Shri Mohan Krishna Prab Launch Khalasi.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers—No appearance.

For the workman—Shri Mohan Nair, General Secretary, Goa Dock Labour Union, Vasco-da-Gama.

INDUSTRY : Ports and Docks. **STATE :** Goa, Daman & Diu.

Camp : Panaji, the 24th September, 1977

AWARD

The Government of India, in the Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on it by Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication, by its order No. L-36012/2/74-P&D dated 18-5-1974 :—

"Whether the action of Shri Caetan Rodrigues, Owner of Launch "M. L. Sea Master", in terminating the services of Shri Mohan Krishna Parab, Launch Khalasi, is justified ? If not, to what relief is he entitled ?"

On behalf of the workman, the Goa Dock Labour Union filed a statement of claim saying that the workman was in the service of Shri Caetan Rodrigues, the owner of the Launch 'M. L. Sea Master' for a period of 3 years and 2 months and that his services were abruptly terminated on 22-10-1973 orally without assigning any reason whatsoever. No notice of termination of service was issued to him. The workman by his letter dated 4-11-1973 addressed a letter to the owner demanding reinstatement with back wages for his wrongful termination of service. He further alleges that his trade union activity was the real reason for the termination of his service. At the instance of the Goa Dock Labour Union the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C) Vasco da Gama took up this dispute in conciliation. Before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C), Vasco da Gama the owner contended that it was not a case of dismissal from service but a case of the workman absconding himself from duty voluntarily. The Assistant Labour Commissioner (C) Vasco da Gama directed the owner to produce the documents like Muster roll and Wage Register relating to this case by 23-1-1974 on which date the owner absented himself. So the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C) Vasco da Gama had to submit his failure of Conciliation Report to the Ministry, on the basis of which the present reference is made. The workman prays for reinstatement with full back wages and continuity of service on the basis that the termination of his service was illegal and unjustified.

The owner of the Launch filed a brief statement which can be conveniently extracted Below :—

"The workman Shri Mohan Krishna Parab who was working as a Khalasi on Launch "Sea Master" absconded from the Launch for quite a long time and the workman did not turn out on duty. However, the workman when approached through the Union for reinstatement the employer offered him a job as and when a vacancy arose. However, the workman did not turn on duty in spite of several vacancies arising with the employers."

The notice of hearing date at Panaji for 19-9-1977 was issued to the parties by registered post. The owner having received the notice on 10-9-1977 absented himself on the date of hearing viz. 19-9-1977. The matter was adjourned to 20-9-1977 for the appearance of the owner. As he did not appear on that day also the matter was proceeded ex parte.

In support of his case the workman examined himself as WW-1. He spoke to the various averments made in the statement of claim. According to him he had put in a total service of 3 years and 2 months on the Launch Sea Master. He says on account of his trade Union activities the owner removed him from service. He however stated that there was a general strike of Launch crew of Mormugao Port organised by the Goa Dock Labour Union in which he also participated. As a result of the strike his Launch had to lie idle for three days. When he reported himself for duty after the strike was called off the Owner declared orally that he was dismissed from service. He reported this matter to the Union. The Union issued the letter Ex. W-1 dated 4-11-1973 to the Owner under his signature complaining of illegal termination of service and demanding reinstatement. Thereafter the Union addressed a letter to the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C) Vasco da Gama to take up the matter in conciliation. He says that he is not anxious to join the services of this owner as he apprehends danger to his life, and prays for adequate compensation in lieu of reinstatement. He further says that on the date of dismissal he was being paid Rs. 180/- per month as salary besides Rs. 30 to 40 per month on an average by way of Night Trip allowance. He says that ever since the date of his removal from service he has been looking after his agricultural lands.

The points that arise for consideration are :—

- (1) Whether the termination of the services of Shri Mohan Krishna Parab, Launch Khalasi by Shri Caetan Rodrigues, Owner of Launch "M. L. Sea Master" is justified ?
- (2) If not, to what relief is he entitled ?

POINT 1

The workman states that he was in the service of the Owner for a continuous period of 3 years and 2 months and that his services were arbitrarily terminated on account of his trade union activities. The Owner before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (C) Vasco da Gama and in his written statement before this Tribunal contended that this was not a case of dismissal but a case of the workman failing to report himself for duty for a continuous period. In view of the evidence of the workman and the letter W-1 issued to the Owner as early as 4-11-1973, to which no reply has been given, it must be held that the workman has been dismissed from service and that the case of absconson from duty is not true. Relying on the evidence of the workman I hold on point-1 that the oral dismissal from service without assigning any reason is unjustified.

Point 1 found against the Owner and in favour of the workman.

POINT 2

Though the workman demanded reinstatement in the written statement, during the course of his evidence he prayed for payment of adequate compensation in lieu of reinstatement. He stated that there would be danger to his life if he was to join the service of the owner. Having regard to the fact that he has been in the service of this Owner for a continuous period of 3 years and 2 months, I feel that payment of six months wages should be adequate compensation. He has stated as WW-1 that he was drawing Rs. 180 per month besides Night Trip Allowance of Rs. 30 to 40 on an average per month. On this basis I hold that the workman is entitled to compensation of Rs. 1260, inclusive of retrenchment compensation and notice pay.

In the result this reference is answered as follows :—

- (1) The termination of the services of Shri Mohan Krishna Parab, Launch Khalasi by Shri Caetan Rodrigues, Owner of Launch "M. L. Sea Master" is not justified.
- (2) The workman Shri Mohan Krishna Parab is entitled to a sum of Rs. 1260 by way of compensation inclusive of retrenchment compensation and notice pay.

P. RAMA KRISHNA, Presiding Officer
[No L-36012/2/74-P&D/D.IV(A)]

NAND LAL, Desk Officer

New Delhi, the 25th October, 1977

S.O. 3512.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1 Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Lodna Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Jharia, District Dhanbad and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on the 13th October, 1977.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1, AT DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

Reference No. 10 of 1977

(Ministry's Order No. L-20012/196/76/DIIIA, dated

the 18th February, 1977)

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Lodna Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Jharia, District Dhanbad.

AND

Their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

For the Management—Shri T. P. Choudhury and Shri B. Joshi, Advocate.

For the Workmen—Shri J. D. Lall, Secretary, Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union, Dhanbad.

STATE : Bihar.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dated Dhanbad, the 6th October, 1977

AWARD

K. C. Dey joined the Lodna Colliery as an Electrical Helper in 1951 and was promoted as an Electrician in the then Category VII of the Majumdar Award in 1957. He acquired the Wiremen's permit from the Government of Bihar under the Electricity Rules on March 31, 1958. The original 9 Categories of time-rated workmen under the Majumdar Award were compressed into 6 Categories on August 15, 1967 when the Coal Wage Board Recommendations came into force. K. C. Dey was an Electrician in Cat. VII under the Majumdar Award but was fitted in Cat. V on the basis of the Coal Wage Board Recommendations. His case is that he is an experienced electrician and is fully conversant with electrical installation, maintenance and repairs. A. I. Dey and D. P. Dhawan, who are his juniors and possess the same technical qualifications as him but have lesser experience and length of service, were promoted to Cat. VI in 1972, after superseding him, and were later promoted as Assistant Foremen also in the year, 1975, without even the formality of appearing before any Departmental Promotion Committee. Again, S. S. Ghosh, Zainul Mia, S. P. Sinha and Ismail Mia, who also were his juniors, were promoted to Cat. VI in the year, 1974, without appearing before any D.P.C. A.D.P.C. was constituted for the first time in March, 1975 which considered the cases of all eligible electricians for promotion to Cat. VI, including him, but this D.P.C. promoted Ayub Mia, D. P. Chakraborty D. R. Ghosh, N. G. Bhattacharjee, R. P. Tiwary, S. R. Khan and Kailash Prasad, his juniors, on account of nepotism and favouritism in disregard of skill and experience and superseded him on this occasion also. It is alleged that the Coal Wage Board Recommendations have placed electricians, either in Cat. IV or in Cat. V or in Cat. VI and no differential or criterion have been laid down for placement in either of these 3 categories and since the nature of job and work performance of electricians of all these categories is the same, a senior should have preference over his juniors in categorisation for the reason that it does not involve promotion but merely proper

categorisation. It is accordingly prayed that he should be placed in Cat. VI from March, 1975 and back wages of that category should be paid to him from that time.

2. Bereft of the pleas given up by the management, the management has averred that even before the date of take over, the previous owner had placed K. C. Dey in Cat. V and not in Cat. VI; that promotion to a higher Category depends upon efficiency and trade knowledge and experience; that the D.P.C. took the trade test of all eligible electricians in March, 1975 on the basis of past records, past performance, efficiency and technical know-how; that 4 electricians, including K. C. Dey, appeared at the test, and on a consideration of all aspects involved, the D.P.C. recommended the promotion of D. R. Ghosh, Ayub Mia and D. P. Chakraborty but passed over K. C. Dey because he was not found to be upto the mark; that promotion to Cat. VI, the highest category for an electrician, cannot be based merely on seniority or length of service but on high skill, sufficient knowledge of the job requirements and suitability; that promotion is a managerial function and should not be lightly interfered with by the Tribunal, except in exceptional circumstances, which do not exist in the instant case; and, therefore, K. C. Dey is not entitled to any relief.

3. In the Majumdar Award, the time-rated workers were divided into nine daily-rated categories—Categories I to IX—and Category X was fixed for the highly skilled with a monthly scale of pay. The job descriptions and nomenclatures of these ten categories were set out in Appendix XII of the Award. The Majumdar Tribunal observed that while it had not classified the workers as un-skilled, semi-skilled or highly skilled it had no doubt that the skill element in each job had influenced the categorisation. The Tribunal then went on to state:

"Generally speaking un-skilled workers are either those who assist others doing work requiring some degree of independent judgement or accuracy of final results or those who handle single machines under set directions to switch on or switch off and nothing more. Semi-skilled are either those who are engaged in highly repetitive operations where sequence is wholly pre-determined or those whose work involves an opportunity for independent judgement within the limits of work entrusted to them. Skilled workers are those who, within the limit of each trade or craft, determine the sequence of operation and are responsible for accuracy of final results. The highly skilled belong to the supervisory cadres and are generally on time-scales."

4. The Majumdar Tribunal felt that Categories I & II may be treated as un-skilled, Categories III to VI as semi-skilled, Categories VII to IX as skilled and Category X as highly skilled. The Majumdar Tribunal then dealt with the question of differentials in support of which reference was made to paragraphs 35 and 36 of the Fair Wages Committee's Report. Paragraph 35 states that the attainment of the maximum economic and social welfare in any country requires that relative wages have to be such as would ensure maximum national product and enable full employment of the resources and facilitate the most desirable rate of economic progress. Paragraph 36 states that the wage differentials have to be arrived at after considering factors like the degree of skill, the strain of work, experience and training required, responsibility undertaken, mental and physical requirements, disagreeableness or the hazard attendant on the work and the fatigue involved. The Coal Wage Board, however, compressed the ten categories into 6 categories, in the interest of rationalisation, namely, Category I as un-skilled, Category II as semi-skilled lower, Category III as semi-skilled higher, Category IV as skilled (Junior), Category V as skilled (Senior) and Category VI as highly skilled. The Majumdar Award dealt with electrician at Sl. No. 251 of Appendix XI of Vol. II of its award. It grouped electricians in 5 grades. Those in the lowest grade were such as were only able to do the simplest types of work whereas those in the highest grade were taken to be experienced electricians capable of inspecting switch-gear and of undertaking skilled repair work under direction and of operating switch-gears etc. Electricians in a colliery workshop were in Grade-I or Grade-II. An Electrician-Grade-I was a workmen possessing statutory qualifications capable of reading diagrams and having a thorough knowledge of wiring

circuits and of the constructions and use of all items of electric equipment on which he had to work. He must be capable of detecting and rectifying faults with the minimum delay and dismantling of the equipment in question. He must also be capable of working independently. An electrician—Gr. II—was a workman having the same general qualifications as an electrician, Gr.—I, but having less skill/experience and requiring some degree of guidance and supervision. The wireman was taken to be an electrician who dealt merely with cables, wiring etc. Appendix XII of the Majumdar Award categorised the electricians in Categories IV, VII, IX and X. An electrician—grade II was in Category VII while an electrician—Gr. I was in Categories IX. An electrician in Category X was in a supervisory grade. The daily wages of a category VII electrician under the Majumdar Award were Rs. 3 and annas 8 per day with a bonus of 9 annas 4 pices per day while the daily wages of a Category IX electrician were Rs. 4 annas 8 and pices 9 and a bonus of 14 Annas per day. Under the Coal Wage Board Recommendations, a Category VII electrician was fitted into the new Category V and a Category IX electrician into the new Category VI. The wages of a Category V electrician were raised to 7.95 p. per day which rose upto Rs. 10.75 per day in a span of 10 years and the wages of a Category VI electrician were Rs. 10.90 per day which rose upto Rs. 14.90 per day in a span of 10 years. Now since January 1, 1975, the wages of a Category V electrician are Rs. 14.50 daily and rise upto Rs. 20 daily in 10 years, while the wages of a Category VI electrician are Rs. 17.70 daily and rise upto Rs. 25 daily in 10 years.

5. The learned counsel for K. C. Dey has put forward several factors on the basis of which, he has urged that K. C. Dey deserves Category VI. The first ground taken is that he is senior to A. L. Dey, D. P. Dhawan, S. S. Ghosh, Zainu Mia, S. P. Sinha, Ismail Mia, Kailash Prasad, R. P. Tiwary, N. G. Bhattacharjee and S. R. Khan, who have been promoted from Category V to Category VI or even to higher supervisory posts, which was wholly unjustified. K. C. Dey joined the Lodha Colliery as an Electrical helper in 1951 and was promoted as an Electrician in 1957. There is no dispute that he is senior to the others named above, but continues in Category V from August 15, 1967. Seniority, however, alone plays a small part in promotions. The nature of work may be the same, but for promotion to a higher grade, to my mind, competency, experience, suitability, personality, work performance etc. must out-weigh seniority. Seniority and merit should ordinarily both have a part in promotion to higher ranks and seniority and merit should temper each other. This argument, therefore, has not appealed to me.

6. The next contention is that the technical qualifications possessed by K. C. Dey and the others who have been promoted are the same and on that ground also he deserves to be promoted to Category VI. K. C. Dey has deposed that he and all the others have only the Wireman's permit granted by the Government of Bihar and, therefore, the technical qualifications of all are equal and all should get Category VI. K. C. Dey's permit is Ext. W-1. It was granted to him on March 31, 1958. It states that he is qualified for (i) House wiring (all systems), (ii) Motor Installation upto medium pressure (A.C.) only and (iii) Aerial lines upto medium pressure. Subsequently, he became qualified for cable joining also upto medium pressure. WW-2 D. P. Chakraborty has corroborated K. C. Dey that all those who have been promoted, have the same technical qualification of a wireman's permit. The term "Voltage" means the difference of electric potential measured in volts between any two conductors or between any pair of either conductor and the earth as measured by Voltmeter and is said to be "Low", where the voltage does not exceed 250 volts under normal conditions; "Medium", where the voltage does not exceed 650 volts under normal conditions; "High", where the voltage does not exceed 33 thousand volts under normal conditions and "Extra high", where the voltage exceeds 33 thousand volts under normal conditions". In the Lodha Colliery, work is done on 550 volts, 3 thousand volts, 6 thousand volts and 11 thousand volts. It is apparent therefore, that neither K. C. Dey nor those who have been promoted to a higher category or to a higher post, are qualified technically to work on 3 thousand, 6 thousand, or 11 thousand volts under normal conditions. In the matter of technical qualification, therefore, all of them are equals.

7. The next question therefore, will be whether inspite of the fact that they possess the same technical qualifications, they have the same skill, experience and capability. If K. C. Dey possesses these to the same extent as those who have been promoted, then a case can be said to have been made out that he has been discriminated against. It is not necessary that merely because they have all the same technical qualification, they must be taken to have the same skill, the same knowledge, the same suitability, the same competency and the same capability. Ext. W-2 is a certificate dated June 16, 1969 and Ext. W-3 is another dated October 24, 1959 given to K. C. Dey by H. M. Zaidi, Engineer and D. Basu, Electrical and Mechanical Engineer of Lodha and Bagidgi Collieries respectively on the eve of their leaving their respective collieries for other destinations. The first mentions that K. C. Dey was "quite good for maintenance of underground electrical plants, Coal-cutters, gate-end-boxes and Trailing Cables" and the second shows that the performance of his duties was satisfactory. Such certificates generally do not count much as these are given at parting times more by way of charity than on the basis of assessment of work. There is no mention about his capability to work on high or extra-high pressure or about his performance in installation and repairs. MW-1 S. M. Abbas is the Electrical Engineer in the Lodha Colliery. He has stated that K. C. Dey does not know how to read or decipher electrical diagrams and does not undertake repairs of complicated machines and is incapable of repairing other electric machines. He can work only on 550 volts. K. C. Dey has worked under him for a long number of years and he is thoroughly acquainted with the jobs that he performed and his method of performing them. In Cross-examination, when asked to compare him with those who have been promoted, he stated that A. L. Dey is capable of working on low, medium and high voltages and of looking after all types of electrical machines: and indeed, he was so intelligent and capable that even during the regime of Turner Morisson, the quondam owners, he was promoted first to Category VI and then to the post of an Assistant Supervisor. With regard to the others who have been promoted, he stated that there is a vast difference between the quality of their work and the work of A. L. Dey in that they can do all types of complicated works, like installation of electric machines, starting of such machines after installation, and their subsequent maintenance and repairs but K. C. Dey is incapable of doing these jobs. It was suggested to him that his assessment of the quality of work of these persons is not correct but he denied this and stated that any one can go round the colliery and see for himself how K. C. Dey functions in relation to electrical jobs. He even stated that written complaints were made against K. C. Dey's work and he himself had to make two or three such reports. He admitted that N. G. Bhattacharjee was charge-sheeted and dismissed for the commission of theft but was subsequently exonerated. The commission of theft is a matter of moral turpitude but that will not lower his technical skill. MW-2 A. K. Sahay is the manager of the Lodha Colliery. He claims to have been a member of the D.P.C. which considered the cases of all the eligible electricians for promotion from Category V to Category VI in March, 1975. The other members of the D.P.C., according to him, were the Superintendent of the Bagdgi Colliery, the Electrical Engineers of Bagdgi and Lodha Collieries, the Electrical Engineer of the Lodha Power House and Personnel Officer No. II of the Sub-Area office. He has stated that the basis of selection was (i) possession of technical electrical qualifications for working on voltages above 550, (ii) past records of performance, (iii) actual theoretical test regarding reading and commenting upon the electrical diagrams in respect of switch capacity and cable rating and answers to theoretical questions about installation, maintenance and break-down of electric machines (iv) seniority subject to weightage being given to quality of work and (v) practical test in respect of identification of spare parts of machineries and description of coil gauges. The D.P.C. considered K. C. Dey's case from all aspects but superseded him because he was not found upto the mark. It was suggested to him that he was not a member of the D.P.C. but he denied this fact. WW-2 D. P. Chakraborty had appeared before the D.P.C. He has stated that only two persons constituted the D.P.C., namely, the Superintendent of the Bagdgi Colliery and the Executive Engineer of the Lodha Colliery. I am not prepared to believe him. He is a colleague of K. C. Dey and has come forward to help him. A. K. Sahay is a responsible officer, being the manager of the colliery. It is not possible for me to believe that the highest officer in the colliery would not be a member of the D.P.C. when

electricians for his own colliery were to be promoted. Electricians of Bagdigi Colliery were also to be promoted and the Superintendent of that Colliery was a member and there is no reason why A. K. Sahay will not be a member. K. C. Dey has deposed that he was not informed about the D.P.C. and, therefore, had no opportunity to appear before it and the judgement on his merits in his absence was highly unjustified. A. K. Sahay has, on the other hand, deposed that notice was affixed about the sittings of the D.P.C. on the notice Board and wide publicity was also given and K. C. Dey had actually appeared before it. He stands supported by the admission of the Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union in paragraph 8 of the written statement. Paragraph 5 of Ext. W-5 also confirms the fact, when it states that K. C. Dey was interviewed on March 4, 1975. Ext. W-5 is the letter sent by the Secretary, Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union to the Assistant Labour Commissioner on August 21, 1975. It is apparent, therefore, that K. C. Dey has not told the truth when he states that he was given no chance to appear before the D.P.C. A. K. Sahay stated that D.P.C. had locked into the personal records of those who had been interviewed. MW-1 S. M. Abbas and MW-2 A. K. Sahay have admitted that personal records were maintained. MW-3 Indradeo Singh, the Senior Personnel Officer, has, however, stated that no personal files were maintained by the colliery. The learned counsel for the union has argued that the personal files should have been produced before the Tribunal but they have not been produced. I see no reason to discard the admission made by the two management's witnesses. The service records were summoned but have not been filed. Likewise, the learned counsel urged that the records of the D.P.C. have also not been produced. These records were not called for; and besides, the evidence of MW-3 Indradeo Singh is that inspite of search, he was unable to lay his hands on the D.P.C. records because the sub-area office where these had been deposited, has been abolished and he could not find the records in that building or even in the Area-office. I see no reason to disbelieve him. It is true that these records would have furnished more light but in their absence, it is not a case where the dispute cannot be adjudicated fairly or properly. MW-1 deposed that he is capable of installing, starting maintaining and repairing all types of electric machines and is also capable of working on 3 thousand and 11 thousand voltages. He denied that he is not capable of doing these jobs. WW-2 D. P. Chakraborty admitted that theoretical and technical question were put to each electrician by the D.P.C. and he was selected because he gave correct answers. He has also deposed that the other 3 who were promoted, were also correctly promoted. His grievances is that K. C. Dey should also have been promoted on account of his seniority over them and for no other reason. He has also deposed that the nature of work of all the electricians is the same and K. C. Dey, like them, does all kinds of jobs. I am not inclined to place much value on his testimony. After all Category VI is a promotion post and there is difference between the skills required for Category V and Category VI jobs. According to the Coal Wage Board Report, an electrician of Category VI has to possess statutory qualifications and has to be capable of reading diagrams and to have thorough knowledge of wiring circuits and of the construction and use of all kinds of electrical equipments on which he has to work. He must be capable of detecting and rectifying faults with the minimum delay and dismantling of the equipment in question and of working independently whereas a Category V electrician though he has to possess the same general qualification, has less skill/experience and requires some degree of guidance and supervision. K. C. Dey has worked under S. M. Abbas who is the Electrical Engineer. He has seen his work for a large number of years and his assessment should carry weight. The Tribunal is hardly required to pass a judgement over him. It was observed by the Supreme Court in Brook Bond India (P) Ltd.—Versus—Their workmen, 1966 (I) L.L.J.402 that :-

"Generally speaking, promotion is a management's function; but it may be recognised that there may be occasions when a Tribunal may have to interfere with promotions made by the management where it is felt that the persons superseded have been so superseded on account of malafides or victimisation. Even so after a finding of malafides or victimisation, it is not the function of a Tribunal to consider the merits of various employees itself and then decide whom to promote and whom not to promote. If any Industrial Tribunal finds that promotions have been made which are unjustified on the ground of malafides or of victimisation,

the proper course for it to take is to set aside the promotion and ask the management to consider the cases of superseded employees and decide for itself whom to promote, except of course the person whose promotion has been set aside by the Tribunal." It is well-settled that the discretion of the management can not be questioned in the absence of malafides, unfair labour practice or victimisation. No evidence has been led on malafides, unfair Labour practice or victimisation and the only evidence is that K. C. Day is the senior-most but that hardly should matter in the matter of promoting a person from an inferior category to a higher category.

8. My award is that the action of the management of Lodra Colliery in not placing K. C. Day in Category VI is justified and he is not entitled to any relief.

K. B. SRIVASTAVA, Presiding Officer.

[No. L-20012/196/76-D.IIIA]

New Delhi, the 28th October, 1977

S.O. 3513.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employees in relation to the management of Bera Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Dhansar, District Dhanbad and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 15th October, 1977.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1, AT DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Reference No. 41 of 1977

(Ministry's Order No. L-20012/54/75-D.IIIA, dated 21st July, 1975)

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Bera Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Dhansar, District Dhanbad.

AND

Their workmen

APPEARANCES :

For the Management—Shri S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate.

For the Workmen—Shri D. Narsingh, Advocate with Shri G. Prasad, Advocate.

STATE : Bihar.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dated Dhanbad, the 12th October, 1977.

AWARD

The short question referred by the Central Government to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Dhanbad, by Order No. L-20012/54/75-D.IIIA, dated the July 21, 1975 under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act is whether taking into consideration that Baidya Nath Jha, General Clerk, was employed by the erstwhile Bera Coal Company in August, 1971, the action of the management of Bera Colliery now owned by Bharat Coking Coal Limited in not absorbing him in their establishment consequent on the take-over of the colliery with effect from January 31, 1973 is justified, and if not, to what relief is he entitled?

2. The reference was received on transfer from Tribunal No. 2 in this Tribunal on March 22, 1977 under Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Order No. S-11025(i)-DIV(B), dated February 22, 1977.

3. The Bera Colliery was owned by the Bera Colliery Company (P) Ltd. It was a non-coking coal mine. The management of all such mines, with the exception of a few captive mines, was taken over by the Bharat Coking Coal

Limited, a Government company, on January 31, 1973 under Section 3 of the Coal Mines, Taking over of Management) Ordinance, 1973 and subsequently the right, title and interest of the old owners in relation to their coal mines, stood transferred to, and vested absolutely in, the said Government Company. The said fact is undisputed; and is, indeed, indisputable.

4. The case of the Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union, representing Baidya Nath Jha, is that he was appointed as a General Clerk in the Bera Colliery by the Bera Colliery Company (P) Ltd. on August 8, 1971 and after the satisfactory completion of his period of probation, was confirmed on that post on February 15, 1972. The company provided him with a residential quarter and paid him a consolidated wages of Rs. 250 per month at the time of his initial appointment. He worked as a General Clerk either in the Bill or Cash Section of the colliery or as a clerk in the colliery canteen or as a clerk in the Bera Colliery Employees Consumer's Co-operative Stores Ltd. The general practice prevailing in the time of the company was to appoint general clerks or general mazdoor and pay them their wages from the coffers of the company and take work from them in the Bill Section or Cash Section or as a Typist or in the Canteen or in the Co-operative Stores Ltd. for a year or so before absorbing them on the muster rolls of the company. This happened in respect of Puranmal Sharma, Mahabir Shaima, Santu Rabidas and a few others also. The company transferred Baidya Nath Jha to the Co-operative Stores Ltd. on August 16, 1972 without his consent but gave him an option to revert to his parent post of a general clerk in the Bera Colliery. It is alleged that the transfer/deputation was illegal and without any sanction in law. It is then contended that his lien is still on his permanent post of a general clerk in the Bera Colliery. It is also contended that Baidya Nath Jha is a workman in the Bera Colliery and B.C.C.L. is bound to treat him as such and to keep his name on the rolls of the colliery but, inspite of representations made by him and by the Union, the B.C.C.L. has refused to do so in order to harass and victimise him on account of his trade union activities and, therefore, it has been prayed that the B.C.C.L. be directed to absorb him with effect from January 31, 1973 and to pay him the wages of a general clerk, Grade II, with effect from the same date.

5. The management has pleaded that Baidya Nath Jha is not a workman in the Colliery and is not entitled to raise any industrial dispute and similarly the Union has also no locus standi to raise such a dispute in respect of a person who is not a workman in the colliery. On merits, it has contended that Baidya Nath Jha was a clerk in the said Co-operative the muster rolls of the colliery or in the Register Form B on January 31, 1973 and consequently there was no question of his absorption on the rolls of the colliery. It is further alleged that Baidya Nath Jha was a clerk in the said Co-operative Stores Ltd. and was drawing his wages therefrom. He was not a member of the Coal Mines Provident Fund also and on the totality of facts, he is not entitled to any relief.

6. Section 2(h) of the Mines Act, 1952 says that "a person is said to be employed in a mine who works under appointment by or with the knowledge of the manager, whether for wages or not, in any mining operation, or in cleaning or oiling any part of any machinery used in or about the mine, or in any other kind of work whatsoever incidental to, or connected with, mining operations." If it can be established that Baidya Nath Jha was never appointed by the manager or never worked in any mining operation or in any other kind of work incidental to, connected with mining operations, he cannot be considered to have been employed in a mine under the Mines Act. Section 48(1) of the Mines Act states that "for every mine there shall be kept in the prescribed form and place a register of all persons employed in the mine showing in respect of each such person the particulars specified in clauses (a) to (c)." Section 48(3) says that no person shall be employed in a mine until the particulars required by Section 48(1) have been recorded in the register in respect of such person. Rule 77 of the Mines Rules states that the register required by Section 48(1) shall be maintained in Form B. Rule 78 provides that the registers required by Section 48(4) of persons employed in the mine (a) below ground (b) in open-cast workings and (c) above ground shall be maintained in Form C, D and E respectively. Form B register has to be maintained in respect of all employees whatever their nature of work may be, while Form E Register is the Attendance Register in respect of persons employed above

ground (otherwise than in open-cast workings). It is admitted by Baidya Nath Jha that his name was never entered either in Register Form B or in Register form E. The statute says that this is mandatory and, indeed, no one can be employed to work unless the entries have been made in the Register Form B. This then is one circumstance against the genuineness of the case of Baidya Nath Jha.

7. Under Section 2(d) of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948, "employees" means any person who is employed for wages in any kind of work, manual or otherwise, in or in connection with a coal mine, and who gets his wages directly or indirectly from the employer, and includes—(1) any person employed by or through a contractor in or in connection with a coal mine, and (2) for the purpose of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme, also (i) any other person is employed as a sanitary worker, mali, teacher or domestic servant in or in connection with a coal mine and who receives wages directly from the employer, and (ii) an apprentice trainee who receives stipends or other remuneration from the employer. Baidya Nath Jha is not covered by this definition also as will appear hereafter. Section 3 of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Scheme Act constitutes a Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme and Section 5 constitutes a Coal Mines Bonus Scheme. It is the right of every workman in a colliery to become a member of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes. It is admitted by Baidya Nath Jha that he was never a member of any of these schemes.

8. He is working in the said Co-operative Stores Ltd. This was registered under Section 11(1) of the Bihar and Orissa Co-operative Societies Act, 1935. It is a body corporate under Section 13 and its management vests in a Managing Committee under Section 14(2) of the said Act. Baidya Nath Jha, if it is found that he has been working throughout in the said Co-operative Stores Ltd. will be the employee of the Stores Ltd. i.e., of a separate Body Corporate and not of the Government company. That Body Corporate is a private registered society whereas the B.C.C.L. is a Government company, within the meaning of Section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956 vide Section 2(f) of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973.

9. MW-1 K. K. Malhotra was the Manager of the Bera Colliery from June 8, 1973 to December 7, 1975. In his capacity as Manager, he was also the Ex-Officio Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Stores Ltd. He has deposed that the B.C.C.L. has no financial interest in the Stores Ltd. He has also stated that Baidya Nath Jha was employed in the Stores Ltd. and not in the Bera Colliery and his wages are paid by the Stores Ltd. and not by the Colliery. Rules 64 to 71 of the Mines Rules make it obligatory for a mine to maintain a Canteen where more than 250 persons are ordinarily employed. There is a canteen in Bera Colliery, which admittedly is a part of the colliery establishment, and the employees in the canteen are admittedly colliery employees. K. K. Malhotra stated that the canteen was not functioning in January 1973 when he became the Manager of the Colliery. It started functioning in the beginning of 1975 but Baidya Nath Jha was never an employee in the Canteen so long as he was at the helm of affairs in the colliery. One Ram Iqbal was the Manager and one Kashi was the Cook in the Canteen. It was contended that the knowledge of K. K. Malhotra is confined to the period June 8, 1973 to December 7, 1975 and he has no personal knowledge of the period prior to June 8, and posterior to December 7. That is true, but I see no reason to discard his evidence in respect of the period June 8, 1973 to December 7, 1975. He is a highly responsible officer. He has no animus against Baidya Nath Jha. His testimony was not shaken in cross-examination. MW-2 K. R. Sahay was Welfare Officer in the Colliery from June, 1974 and personnel Officer from 1975 to January 6, 1977. He corroborates K. K. Malhotra and deposed that Baidya Nath Jha was always in the employment of the Stores Ltd. and not of the colliery and his wages used to be paid by the Stores Limited and not by the colliery. He further deposed that the wages of a workman in the colliery comprise basic wage, V. D. A. and interim relief but Baidya Nath Jha used to get a consolidated wage only. The above facts will also appear from the evidence of T. W-1 Braj Mohan Bhardwaj and from the admission made by Baidya Nath Jha himself in his cross-examination where he stated that he was never given any V. D. A. or bonus and he was never a member of the Coal Mines Provident Fund ever since the date of his

initial appointment and he always used to get a consolidated wage. He further admitted that a colliery workman gets a basic wage, V. D. A. and bonus and is also a member of the C. M. P. F. He was asked to explain why this distinction was made between him and a colliery workman and he stated that he had made an oral request to G. K. Kejeriwat, the Agent of the erstwhile Bera Colliery Company, but nothing was done. He was then asked to explain as to why he did not raise any industrial dispute and as to why he did not complain about it to the A. L. C., R. L. C., L. E. O. or Provident Fund Commissioner and his explanation for that is that he took no such steps on account of the fear of Kejeriwat. I can understand a fear inhibition so long as a workman is not confirmed but Baidya Nath Jha claims to have been confirmed as early as January 15, 1972 practically a year before take over and nationalisation. He could not have been turned out by Kejeriwat after his confirmation without charge-sheeting him. The element of fear should have, therefore, disappeared at least after January 15, 1972. I will show later that his story of appointment and confirmation in the colliery is untrue. K. R. Sahay has further deposed that the name of Baidya Nath Jha was not entered in the Register Form B or any other statutory registers and no identity card was issued to him. A colliery workman gets a quarterly bonus but no bonus card also was ever issued to Baidya Nath Jha. To the same effect is the evidence of T.W. 1 Brij Mohan Bhardwaj, namely, that Baidya Nath Jha's name was never entered in any register, he was not a member of the C.M.P.F., he never received any quarterly bonus and that his annual bonus used to be paid by the Stores Ltd. He then stated that his wages used to be paid by the Stores Ltd. and not by the Colliery. Baidya Nath Jha also admitted that his attendance was never marked in the colliery attendance register. Baidya Nath Jha then stated that his wages are paid by the Stores Ltd. from January 31, 1973 but before that these were paid by the Bera Colliery itself. He, however, was made to admit that the wages of colliery workmen are paid by entry in weekly pay-sheets while his wages were not paid in that manner even before January 31, 1973 but on the basis of vouchers. B. M. Bhardwaj, who was in this colliery as Welfare Officer from October 1963 to April, 1974 and was also Secretary of the Stores Ltd. from 1970 to 1973, has stated that the colliery never made any payment to anyone on the basis of vouchers; and indeed, no one had the authority to make any payment on the basis of any vouchers. Baidya Nath Jha could have summoned the vouchers. To prove that he was paid by the colliery and on the basis of vouchers. He could have summoned the Cash and Account Books of the Colliery to show that payments were made to him out of the colliery funds before January 31, 1973. Certain Cash Books were produced but he says that these are not the Cash Books, a fact which could hardly be believed. K. R. Sahay, B. M. Bhardwaj and Baidya Nath Jha have all stated that a colliery quarter was allotted to him from the date of his appointment, rent free and electricity and water was also free. It has been argued that when colliery quarters cannot be allotted to an outsider, it must be taken that Baidya Nath Jha was a colliery workman and that is why a quarter was allotted to him. Such a presumption can be drawn but is not conclusive. The quarter was allotted long before the date of take over. The then private owner might have allotted it to him for any other reason but from that fact, a conclusion cannot necessarily be drawn that the allotment was on the basis of his employment in the colliery.

10. Baidya Nath Jha WW-1 deposed that he was appointed as a General Clerk in the Colliery in August 8, 1971 on the basis of the letter of appointment Ext. W-1. This letter is signed by G. K. Kejeriwat, Agent, Bera Colliery Co. (P) Ltd. The letter mentions that with reference to Baidya Nath Jha's application for the post of a General Clerk (to work sometime in the colliery office as well as Co-operative Stores at Bera) Kejeriwat was pleased to appoint him on probation for six months, with a promise to confirm him after satisfactory service and with a further promise to fix his pay according to the colliery rules. It further mentions that his consolidated salary was Rs. 250 per month and that a bachelor's quarter will be provided to him. Ext. W-2 is letter dated February 15, 1972 under signature of Kejeriwat mentioning that he was pleased to confirm Baidya Nath Jha as General Clerk on a consolidated salary of Rs. 250 per month. Ext. W-3 is another letter dated August 16, 1972 under the signature of Kejeriwat mentioning that the management was feeling much difficulty in running the Co-operative Stores and, therefore, he was being transferred and deputed to the Co-operative Stores

for the time being but will have the opinion to revert back to the post of General Clerk after suitable arrangements had been made by the management for the Co-operative Stores. It further mentions that he will simultaneously work as a part-time clerk in the colliery canteen also. It was suggested to Baidya Nath Jha that these documents had been fabricated for the purpose of the case, but he denied this fact. No direct evidence has been led to prove the fabrication but the circumstances indicate that these documents are not genuine. Kejeriwat has no stake now if B. C. C. L. has to absorb one more person as a General Clerk. The Stores Ltd. was an independent Body corporate and the Bera Colliery company was another independent Body Corporate. No one could be employed simultaneously in two separate Bodies Corporate, as was done by Ext. W-1. Neither of these three documents bears any letter number. It is obvious that if these were issued, when they purport to have been issued, a letter number would have been given in the colliery office. This was not possible after take over and nationalisation and that appears to be the reason why none of these three documents has any letter number. What is still surprising is that Kejeriwat has signed in the same ink Ext. W-1 on August 8, 1971, Ext. W-2 on February 15, 1972 and Ext. W-3 on August 16, 1972. The office copies of these letters should be in the colliery office but these were not called. Kejeriwat is residing at Dhanbad but he was also not examined to stand the test of cross-examination. It is easy to procure such letters to strengthen one's case for employment in public undertaking. Stress was also laid on Ext. W-4 which is a certificate given by Brij Mohan Bhardwaj who, as has been stated earlier, was the Welfare Officer in the Bera Colliery. The letter bears some date in January 1973. The date has been holed through out it may be either 23 or 25. It is a general certificate (to whom it may concern) certifying that Baidya Nath Jha had been working in the colliery for about 2 years as a General Clerk mostly in the Canteen and Co-operative Stores. Bhardwaj deposed that he gave the certificate to Baidya Nath Jha but it was given on the directions of Kejeriwat and not on his own volition. He has further stated that Kejeriwat directed him to give it so that Baidya Nath Jha may utilise it, in case he got a chance. He stated further that Ext. W-4 is partially false and partially true. It is correct when it mentions that he was employed in the Stores Ltd. As regards his work in the Canteen or in the colliery office, he stated that officially Baidya Nath Jha never worked in the colliery but he used to come to the office sometimes with Kejeriwat and look after one work or the other informally. He further stated that at times, Kejeriwat used to ask Baidya Nath Jha to go and work in the canteen. He, is however, certain that Baidya Nath Jha was not an employee of the colliery. He is not aware of the fact if he ever worked in the Bill Section or in the Cash Section or in the P. F. Section. He further deposed that he was not a regular employee even in the canteen but on directions of Kejeriwat, he used to go there at times. K. R. Sahay has stated that Baidya Nath Jha had no concern with the colliery. That has been stated by K. K. Malhotra also. Brij Mohan Bhardwaj has deposed that Baidya Nath Jha was an employee of the Co-operative Stores. He has admitted that one Santu Rabidas was a colliery workman but used to be sent to the canteen at times when there used to be great rush of work. Baidya Nath Jha has deposed that he worked in the colliery office in the Bill Section from August 9, 1971 to May, 1972 for preparation of bills and typing work. He was transferred to the canteen in May, 1972 and worked there till July 1972. Thereafter he was transferred to the Stores Ltd. in August 1972. He worked in the Cash Section and P. F. Section also in the colliery for sometime. He denied that he was making a false statement. I am not prepared to believe his evidence. He could have summoned the Bills and the P. F. papers to indicate that he had worked on those jobs. These were not called. Cash Books Exts. W-14, W-15, W-16, W-17 and W-18 were called but he says that these are not the Cash Books written by him and that the management has not produced the Cash Books which were in his handwriting. This evidence is not acceptable to me. It is unimaginable that a Government Company would fabricate such an important document as a Cash Book.

11. On proper appraisal and scrutiny of the entire evidence on the record, I have no doubt in my mind that Baidya Nath Jha joined service in the Stores Ltd. and not in the colliery. He is not a workman in the colliery and, therefore he has not made out a claim for absorption by the Bharat Coking Coal Limited.

12. My award is that Baidya Nath Jha is not entitled to be absorbed by the Bharat Coking Coal Limited in the Bera Colliery and is not entitled to any relief also.

K. B. SRIVASTAVA, Presiding Officer.

[No. L-20012/54/75-D-II A]

S.O. 3514.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Kusunda Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Kusunda, District Dhanbad and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 15th October, 1977.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1 AT DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Reference No. 8 of 1977

(Ministry's Order No. L-20012/189/176/DHIA, dated the 9th February, 1977)

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the Management of Kusunda Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Kusunda, District Dhanbad;

AND

Their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

For the Management.—Shri T. P. Choudhury, Advocate.

For the Workmen.—Shri B. Lall, Advocate.

STATE : Bihar.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dhanbad, the 11th October, 1977

AWARD

Pure Kustore and Kusunda Nayadil were two separate coking coal mines. The management of all coking coal mines was taken over by the Bharat Coking Coal Limited on October 17, 1971 under section 3 of the Coking Coal Mines (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance, 1971—which Ordinance was subsequently replaced by the Coking Coal Mines (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1971. All these coal mines were subsequently nationalised and were transferred to, and vested in the B.C.C.L. on May 1, 1972 under section 4 of the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972. These coal mines were re-organised on August 21, and 28, 1972, and as a result of the re-organisation, Pure Kustore and Kusunda Nayadil were amalgamated on September 7, 1972 and constituted one colliery under the new name of Kusunda Colliery. This fact is not disputed, and will also appear from Ext. M-2. Before taking over of management and nationalisation and also before the amalgamation, there was a canteen in Pure Kustore and a separate canteen in Kusunda Nayadil to cater to the needs of their respective workmen. Sometime after the amalgamation (the date is not known), however, the B.C.C.L. took a decision that there should be one and not two canteens in the same colliery. Dwarika Ram was a Canteen Boy in Pure Kustore. He had his residence in a portion of the Canteen building and the canteen was also situated in that very building. The case of B.C.C.L. is that as a result of the policy decision to abolish the Pure Kustore canteen and have only one canteen for the two amalgamated collieries, to be situated in the Kustore colliery, the Pure Kustore canteen was abolished and Dwarika Ram was directed to vacate the Pure Kustore canteen building and hand over the furniture, cooking vessels, cookery and other wares and to report for duty at the Kusunda Colliery canteen but

he did not comply either with the order of transfer or with the order for vacating the canteen and handing over charge of the properties and instead started absenting himself from duty from March 24, 1973. The Colliery Mazdoor Sangh raised an industrial dispute in respect of the said orders but during the course of conciliation proceedings, a settlement was arrived at between the B.C.C.L. and the Colliery Mazdoor Sangh on May 23, 1974 to the effect that Dwarika Ram would join the Sub-Area office canteen as a Canteen Boy any time upto June 15, 1974 and shall vacate the Pure Kustore Canteen building and hand over charge of the Canteen properties, and if he failed to comply with the terms of the settlement, he would forfeit his claim for employment. The management has further alleged that Dwarika Ram did not comply with the terms of the settlement and did not report for duty at the Sub-Area canteen by June 15, 1974; and in the circumstances, his name was struck off the rolls on June 24, 1974 and since then he has ceased to be a workman and is not entitled to any relief. It has further been alleged that the settlement is still in force and the reference is incompetent in view of sections 18 and 19 of the Industrial Disputes Act and the Tribunal has no jurisdiction to decide or adjudicate upon the dispute.

2. The case of Dwarika Ram, on the other hand, is that the B.C.C.L. had, for ulterior reasons, decided to terminate his services and had stopped paying him his wages from March 1, 1973 and had asked him to vacate the Pure Kustore Canteen building and take up residence elsewhere. He could not comply with these directions because no alternative accommodation was allotted to him. The B.C.C.L. also stopped Pure Kustore Canteen from running but he continued to remain on duty to look after the canteen store, utensils, crockery and other wares. He also continued to mark his attendance in the Attendance Register upto July 26, 1973 but thereafter the Attendance Register was not made available to him for marking his presence on duty, though he continued to remain on duty. He, therefore, filed an application in Labour Court No. 3, Dhanbad, under Section 33C(2) of the Act for computation of his wages, and when his application was decreed by the Labour Court on March 31, 1976, the B.C.C.L. had to pay him Rs. 4,003.40 as wages for the period March 1, 1973 to June 24, 1974. Thereafter, the B.C.C.L., without any justification or legality, terminated his services from June 24, 1974 by striking his name off the rolls, even though he was always on duty and was working in the Pure Kustore Canteen. He has denied that any order was ever passed transferring him from Pure Kustore Canteen to the Kusunda Canteen. It is on the basis of these averments that he has prayed that he should be reinstated with effect from June 25, 1974 and full back wages and other monetary benefits be paid to him.

3. The first question is as to whether or not any settlement was arrived at between the management and Dwarika Ram or the Colliery Mazdoor Sangh. Sec. 2(p) says that 'settlement' means a settlement arrived at in the course of conciliation proceeding and includes a written agreement between the employer and workmen arrived at otherwise than in the course of conciliation proceeding where such agreement has been signed by the parties thereto in such manner as may be prescribed and a copy thereof has been sent to an officer authorised in this behalf by the appropriate Government and the Conciliation Officer. Section 12(2) states that the Conciliation Officer shall for the purpose of bringing about a settlement of the dispute, without delay, investigate the dispute and all matters affecting the merits and the right settlement thereof and may do all such things as he thinks fit for the purpose of inducing the parties to come to a fair and amicable settlement of the dispute. Section 12(3) states that if a settlement of the dispute or of any of the matters in dispute is arrived at in the course of the conciliation proceedings the Conciliation Officer shall send a report thereof to the appropriate Government or an officer authorised in this behalf by the appropriate Government together with a memorandum of the settlement signed by the parties to the dispute. Rule 58 of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, in so far as it is relevant, reads thus:

"Rule 58(1)—A settlement arrived at in the course of conciliation proceedings or otherwise, shall be in form 'H'.

(2) The settlement shall be signed by—

- (a) in the case of an employer, by the employer himself, or by his authorised agent, or when the employer is an incorporated Company or other body corporate, by the agent, manager or other principal officer of the corporation;
- (b) in the case of the workmen, by any officer of a trade union of the workmen or by five representatives of the workmen duly authorised in this behalf at a meeting of the workmen held for the purpose;
- (c) in the case of the workman in an industrial dispute under Section 2A of the Act, by the workman concerned.

Explanation—not necessary.

(3) Where a settlement is arrived at in the course of conciliation proceeding the Conciliation Officer shall send a report thereof to the Central Government together with a copy of the memorandum of settlement signed by the parties to the dispute.

FORM-II

(See Rule 58)

Form for memorandum of Settlement

Names of Parties:—

Representing employer(s) :

Representing workmen :

Short recital of the case

Terms of Settlement

Witness .

Signature of the parties

1.

2.

*Signature of Conciliation Officer.

Copy to : *(1) The Assistant Labour Commissioner, (Central)

(2) Regional Labour Commissioner (Central)

(3) Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), New Delhi.

(4) The Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi.

4. It is well-settled that a settlement which is made binding under Section 18 on the ground that it is arrived at in the course of conciliation proceeding is a settlement arrived at with the assistance and concurrence of the Conciliation Officer, for it is the duty of the conciliation officer under Section 12(2) to promote a right settlement and to do everything he can to induce the parties to come to a fair and amicable settlement of the dispute. Similarly, under Section 12(3) it is obligatory on his part obtain the signatures of the parties to the dispute and to send a copy of the memorandum of the settlement to the appropriate Government. If the Conciliation Officer does not take any step to promote the settlement and in fact does not approve of the settlement and report the same to the appropriate Government, the settlement would be invalid and the reference of the industrial dispute covered by such settlement cannot be held invalid or incompetent. See Bata Shoe Company (Private) Ltd. Vs. D. N. Ganguly 1961 (I) LLJ. 303 and Mysore Sugar Company Employee's Union Vs. Commissioner of Labour, 1968 (I) LLJ.491. The question whether the settlement was aided or assisted by the Conciliation Officer in a manner in which he should have promoted it, is a question of fact. It would depend upon what happened during the course of conciliation proceedings and the part played by the Conciliation Officer during that

proceeding of bringing into being a fair and amicable settlement for the resolution of the controversy in regard to which the conciliation proceedings had commenced. Under section 12(2), it is his duty to satisfy himself that the amicable settlement reached between the parties is a fair settlement. Under Section 12(3), when a settlement is arrived at in the course of conciliation proceeding, it is obligatory on the Conciliation Officer to send a report thereof to the appropriate Government together with a memorandum of the settlement signed by the parties to the dispute. See Krishnarajendra Mills Workers Union Vs. A.L.C., 1968 (I) LLJ-504. The directions laid down in Rule 58 are also mandatory and not directory. It was held by the Supreme Court in Workmen of Delhi Cloth and General Mills Ltd. Vs. Delhi Cloth and General Mills Ltd. 1972 (I) LLJ-99 that the question of a valid and binding settlement is governed by the statute and the rules made thereunder and the management and the Union cannot, when a dispute is referred to the conciliation officer, claim absolute freedom of contact to arrive at a settlement.

5. It has now to be seen as a question of fact whether the parties had arrived at any settlement before the Conciliation Officer which can be legally valid and binding. Ext. M-5 is a letter from the Asstt. Labour Commissioner (Central) to the Manager, Kusunda Colliery, dated May 13, 1974. It mentions that the dispute was fixed for discussion on 9-5-1974 but the management's representative was absent without any intimation. It further mentions that the dispute had been adjourned to 23-5-1974 in order to give the management one more chance. The management was accordingly requested to attend on that date for discussion/conciliation, failing which the dispute will be proceeded with ex-parte. On Ext. M-5, there is a note in the handwriting of Paul, the Assistant Personnel Manager. It has been proved by MW-1 U. K. Jha, the Personnel Officer at the Kusunda Sub-Area and not in the Kusunda Colliery. The note reads thus : "Sri U. K. Jha and undersigned attended the conciliation today i.e. 23-5-1974. A file settlement has been signed offering employment at Sub-Area Office as Canteen Boy and he has to report latest by 15-6-1974 failing which his claim for employment would be forfeited. The concerned workman is also to vacate Canteen building at P.K. Section of Kusunda Colliery and hand over charge of articles etc. Shri R. N. Executive Member attended for the C.M.S. Sd/- illegible—23-5-1974". It is this note which is called the settlement. Rule 58 mentions that it would be in Form H but it is not in that Form. The rule further requires that it should be signed by the parties and also by two witnesses and by the Conciliation Officer. It is signed by Pal only who may be taken to be the representative of the employer. It is not signed by R. N. said to be the representative of the Union. It is not known if R. N. was the President, the Vice-President, the Secretary, the Joint Secretary or any other officer of the Union duly authorised by the President and Secretary of the Union to sign the settlement. It is not signed by the Conciliation Officer also. Form 'H' further requires that copies of the settlement have to be sent to the A.L.C. (Central), R.L.C. (Central), C.I.C. (C) and to the Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour. There is no evidence whatsoever that the mandatory requirements of Section 12(2), Section 12(3). Rule 58 or Form 'H' were complied with. It is not even signed by Dwarika Ram. He has categorically denied that he was a party to the settlement. Ext. M-3 is a letter by the Sub-Area Manager to Shankar Rose, Secretary, Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, dated May 16, 1974. It mentions that the dispute had been discussed and sorted out during the discussion with R. N. Dubey, Executive Secretary of the Colliery Mazdoor Sangh in the presence of the A.L.C. on April 20, 1974 and it was agreed during the course of the discussions that Dwarika Ram would be absorbed as Canteen Boy in any of the collieries under the Sub-Area or at the Sub-Area office and that it had further transpired during the discussions that Dwarika Ram will vacate the Canteen building and will not claim any wages for the period of his absence/illness. It further mentions that though such discussions took place the matter was not finalised and it was expected that the dispute will be settled with the union on the above terms on May 23, 1974. It is obvious that there was only a discussion and not conciliation on April 20, 1974. There is no evidence that the Conciliation Officer aided and assisted in arriving at the settlement or that he considered it to be fair and proper. I am definitely of the view, therefore, that the so-called settlement dated May 23, 1974 is not a settlement in the eye of the law and cannot and does not bind Dwarika Ram.

6. The case of the B.C.C.L. is that in terms of the settlement Dwarika Ram did not turn up for duty on June 15, 1974 and after waiting for a period of 9 days, his services were terminated by striking his name off the rolls and he has ceased to be a workman since June 15 or latest by June 24, 1974 and is not entitled either to re-appointment or to any wages. There is no substance in this contention. Firstly, there was no settlement under which Dwarika Ram was obliged to report for duty on June 15. Secondly it has been alleged that he had been transferred from the Pure Kustore Canteen to the Kusunda Canteen but he did not obey the direction. It has also been alleged that he was asked to vacate the canteen building and hand over the articles but there was dis-obedience here also. Surely, in a public undertaking like B.C.C.L., a transfer would not be made orally, workmen would not be asked to vacate a building verbally or to hand over charge of articles etc. by a verbal direction. No documentary evidence has been produced to show that the Pure Kustore Canteen was abolished or Dwarika Ram was transferred or asked to vacate the Canteen building or to hand over charge. He has denied all these facts and I have no reason to discard his evidence. He had instituted an application under Sec. 33(2) of the Act for payment of his wages from March 1, 1973 to June 24, 1974. The B.C.C.L. entered appearance and took the plea that Dwarika Ram had absented himself from duty from 23-3-73 and there was no question, therefore, of paying wages to him for the period 1-3-73 to 24-6-74. The certified copy of the order of the Labour Court is Ext W-1. It shows that Dwarika Ram never absented himself from duty right from 1-3-73 to June 24, 1974 and the Attendance Register had been fabricated to show his absence. Surely, this does not redound to the credit of a public sector undertaking. This order is inter parties and has become final. The B.C.C.L. made no attempt to have it quashed by a higher court. It must be taken, therefore, that Dwarika Ram was always present for duty till June 24, 1974. It is, therefore, false to say that he did not attend on June 15, 1974 when the Court held that he was present and when the B.C.C.L. paid wages upto June 24, 1974. Dwarika Ram has deposed that he continued to remain in the canteen looking after it though there was no cooking because no provisions were supplied and he went away to his native village only about September or October, 1976. He is at his native village because the B.C.C.L. is not taking any work from him and is not allowing him to function as a Canteen Boy. Indeed, it is refusing even to treat him as a workman which certainly he is.

7. My award is that the action of the management of Kusunda Colliery is striking off the name of Dwarika Ram from the muster rolls was illegal and unjustified; and Dwarika Ram is entitled to full back wages and other monetary benefits from June 25 onwards. He is also entitled to join duty and the B.C.C.L. is directed to give him duty and also his full back wages and other monetary benefits.

K. B. SRIVASTAVA, Presiding Officer.

[No. L-20012/189/76-D III A]

New Delhi, the 31st October, 1977

S.O. 3515.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 3, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of West Mudidih Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Sijua, District Dhanbad and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 18th October, 1977.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL.
(No. 3) AT DHANBAD

Reference No. 67 of 1977

Reference No. 1 of 1977 (Old)

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of West Mudidih Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Sijua, District Dhanbad.

AND

Their Workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the Employers : Shri R. N. Majumdar Superintendent.

On behalf of the Workmen : Shri S. K. Sharma, Vice-President, Koyala Inspat Mazdoor Panchayat, Jharia,

STATE : Bihar

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 11th October, 1977

AWARD

This is a reference under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour under Order No. L-20012/166/76/DHIA, dated, the 30th December, 76. The schedule is extracted below :—

THE SCHEDULE

Whether the action of the management of West Mudidih Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Sijua, District Dhanbad in not regularising the services of Sarvashri Gaya Ram Rajendra Saw, Nema Beldar and Srimati Dulari Bhuni and Srimati Maina Turin, Wagon Loaders and make them permanent is justified ? If not, to what relief are the said workmen entitled and from what date ?

2. As the parties have compromised it is not at all necessary to state facts of their case.

3. In their compromise petition it has been stated that the subsequent to the reference the parties have settled their dispute amicably and the prayer is to hold the settlement as fair and proper and pass an award in terms thereof. This petition has been signed on behalf of the management and the workmen.

4. Copy of settlement has been filed incorporating the terms. As per the same Rajendra Saw and Nema Beldar will be regularised as time rated workmen in category I with immediate effect. It is also incorporated therein that Gaya Ram will also be similarly regularised. It is further said that their services will be treated as continuous for the purpose of payment of gratuity and the period of enforced absence till joining will be treated dies-non. So far as Maina Turin and Dulari Bhuni, casual wagon loaders are concerned, question of regularisation has been dropped. It further says that Rajendra Saw, Nema Beldar and Gaya Ram will report for duty within 10 days from date of signing of this settlement following which they will lose their scheme for employment. This memorandum of settlement has been signed by Shri S. K. Sharma, Vice-President who was present in Court and moved the petition. Shri R. N. Majumdar has signed for the management and was also present in Court. Two witnesses have also signed.

5. The dispute was with respect to five workmen and it has been resolved by the settlement. I find that Dulari Bhuni and Maina Turin have been properly left out. The terms are proper and beneficial to the workmen. Accordingly, I accept them.

6. In terms thereof the reference is answered and the copy of memorandum of settlement will form part of the award.

S. R. SINHA, Presiding Officer

[No. L-20012/166/76-DHIA]

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL—
CUM-LABOUR COURT No. 3, AT DHANBAD

Reference No. 1 of 1977 (Old)

Reference No. 67 of 1977 (New)

PARTIES

Employers in relation to the management of West Mudidih Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

AND

Their Workmen

The following Industrial Dispute was referred to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2 for adjudication :

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of West Mudidih Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., Post Office Sijua, District Dhanbad in not regularising the services of Sarvashri Gaya Ram, Rajendra Saw, Nema Beldar and Shrimati Dulari Bhuni and Shrimati Maina Turin, Wagon Loaders and make them permanent is justified ? If not, to what relief are the said workmen entitled and from what date".

2. Subsequently, the reference has been transferred to the Hon'ble Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 3 for adjudication.

3. The parties in the mean-time have discussed the matter and the same has been settled amicably. A copy of the settlement is enclosed (marked Annexure 'A').

4. The Dispute has, accordingly, been resolved to the satisfaction of both the parties.

It is, therefore, prayed that the Hon'ble Tribunal may please hold the settlement as fair and reasonable and pass an Award in terms thereof. And for this the petitioner shall ever pray.

Sd/-
For workmen

Sd/-

For management.

Dated the 1st Sept., 1977.

ANNEXURE 'A'

BHARAT COKING COAL LIMITED

(A Subsidiary of Coal India Ltd.)

West Mudidih Colliery P. O. Sijua (Dhanbad)

Memorandum of Settlement

Name of the Parties :

1. Sri R. N. Mazumdar,
Superintendent, West Mudidih Colliery
Bharat Coking Coal Limited —Representing Employer.
2. Sri S. K. Sharma, Vice-President,
Koyal Ispat Mazdoor Panchayat,
Jharia. —Representing Workmen
3. Sri Srigovind Singh —Representing Workmen
Secretary, K.I.M.P. Katras Zone.

Short Recital of the case :

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide order No. L-20012/166/76/DIIA dated 30th December 76 referred the following dispute for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. II, Dhanbad constituted under Sec. 7A of Industrial Dispute Act, 1947.

THE SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of West Mudidih Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Sijua, Dist. Dhanbad in not regularising the service of Sarvashri Gaya Ram, Rajendra Saw, Nema Beldar and Shrimati Dulari Bhuni and Shrimati Maina Turin, Wagon Loaders and make them permanent is justified ? If not, to what relief are the said workmen entitled and from what date ?"

Subsequent to the Reference of the dispute, the matter has been discussed by and between the parties with a view to arrive at the amicable settlement. After discussion on several dates, it was agreed to resolve the dispute on the following terms and conditions :

Terms of Settlement :

1. It is agreed that S/Shri Rajendra Saw and Nema Beldar will be regularised as time-rated workmen in cat. I with immediate effect as they have fulfilled the criteria by putting requisite days of attendance during 12 calendar months.

2. It is also agreed that as a gesture of good-will and as a special case Sri Gaya Ram will also be regularised as Time-rated workman in Cat. I with immediate effect.

3. It is also agreed that the period of enforced absence till joining will be treated as dies-non, but the service of the workmen will be treated as continuous for the purpose of payment of gratuity.

4. It is also agreed that there is no merit in the case of Smt. Maina Turin and Smt. Dulari Bhuni, Casual Wagon Loader, as they have not put in the requisite attendance to be regularised and hence the same is dropped.

5. It is further agreed that S/Shri Rajendra Saw, Nema Beldar and Gaya Ram will report for duty within 10 days from the date of signing of the settlement failing which they will lose their claim for employment.

6. It is further agreed that a copy of this settlement be endorsed to the ALC(C), Dhanbad-II and other authorities as per Rule 58(4) of the Industrial Dispute (Central) Rule, 1957.

7. It is also agreed that the memorandum of agreement shall be submitted before the Hon'ble Tribunal with a request to give an award in terms of the agreement.

The dispute is resolved accordingly.

(R. N. Mazumdar)

(S. K. Sharma)

Superintendent,

Vice President

West Mudidih Colliery

Koyal Ispat Mazdoor Panchayat,
Jharia

P. O. Sijua (Dhanbad)

(Srigovind Singh)

Secretary

Koyal Ispat Mazdoor Panchayat,

Katras Zone, P. O. Katrasgarh Dhanbad

Witnesses :

1. Sd/- Illegible.

2. Sd/- Illegible.

Dated 9th August, 1977.

S. R. SINHA, Presiding Officer,
New Delhi, the 1st November, 1977

S.O. 3516.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 3, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of East Bassuria Colliery of M/s. National Coal Development Corporation Limited, Post Office Bansjora, District Dhanbad and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 18th October, 1977.

**CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL
(No. 3) AT DHANBAD**

Reference No. 36 of 1976

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of East Bassuria Colliery of M/s. B. C. C. Ltd., P.O. Bansjora Distt. Dhanbad.

AND

Their Workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the Employers—Shri B. Joshi Advocate.

On behalf of the Workmen—Shri J. D. Lall, Advocate.

STATE : Bihar

INDUSTRY : Coal

Dhanbad, the 10th October, 1977

AWARD

This is a reference under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour under Order No. L-20012/67/76-D.III (A), dated the 21st June, 1976. The schedule is extracted below:—

SCHEDULE

Whether the action of the management of East Bassuria Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Limited Post Office Bansjora Distt. Dhanbad in stopping from work Shri Manoranjan Prasad, Bonus Clerk with effect from 8th April 1973 is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?

2. The relevant date is 8th April, 1973 when it is said that Shri Manoranjan Prasad, Bonus Clerk, was stopped from work.

3. A preliminary point has been raised that the reference is invalid in view of the decision of the High Court at Patna reported in 1976 Lab. I.C. 1513 (Bharat Coking Coal Limited versus employees of Dhanbad Collieries and others) by which it has been held that the Bharat Coking Coal Limited has no liability for any act done prior to the appointed day as mentioned in the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972. It has been submitted that although the decision of the High Court is concerning a Coking Coal Mine, the same principles will apply when any question arises with respect to the action taken by the management before the appointed day with regard to an employee of a non-coking coal mine.

4. Under Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 the appointed day is the 1st day of May, 1973 as the 1st day of May, 1972 is the appointed day in the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972.

5. In the Patna case Section 9 and Section 17 of the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act were considered by their Lordships and it was said that an award in respect of liability for a period prior to appointed day viz. 1-5-72 cannot be enforced against the Government Company. It is further said that Section 9(2)(b) of the above Act cannot give retrospective effect to Section 17. Award passed after the appointed day concerning the matter arising before that day cannot be enforced against the Government Company.

6. The corresponding section of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 is Section 7 wherein it is said that—

“7. Central Government or Government company not to be liable for prior liabilities—(1) Every liability of the owner, agent, manager or managing contractor of a coal

mine, in respect of any period prior to the appointed day, shall be the liability of such owner, agent, manager or managing contractor, as the case may be, and shall be enforced against him and not against the Central Government or the Government Company.

(2) For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that—

(a) save as otherwise provided elsewhere in this Act, no claim for wages, bonus, royalty, rate, rent, taxes provident fund, pension, gratuity or any other dues in relation to a coal mine in respect of any period prior to the appointed day, shall be enforceable against the Central Government or the Government Company.

(b) no award, decree or order of any court, tribunal or other authority in relation to any coal mine passed after the appointed day, but in relation to any matter, claim or dispute which arose before that day, shall be enforceable against the Central Government or the Government Company.

(c) no liability for the contravention, before the appointed day, of any provision of law for the time being in force, shall be enforceable against the Central Government or the Government Company.”

7. In the present reference the concerned workman is said to have been stopped from work with effect from 8th April, 1973 and the nationalisation became effective from 1st May, 1973. Therefore, the matter in dispute arose before the appointed day. On the principles laid down by their Lordships in the case of Patna High Court no liability attaches to the Bharat Coking Coal Limited and in that view of the matter the reference is incompetent.

This is my award.

S. R. SINHA, Presiding Officer.

S. H. S. IYER, Desk Officer

[No. L-20012/67/76-D III A]

New Delhi, the 26th October, 1977

S.O. 3517.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relations to the Cantonment Board, Kamptee and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 24th October, 1977.

CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT JABALPUR (M.P.)

Case No. CGIT/LC(R)(9)/1977

Employers in relation to the management of the Cantonment Board, Kamptee and their workmen, Shri Shyamlal, S/o Baldi Barse, Sweeper and 13 others, Sweeper Quarters, Behind Dr. S. Nath's Bungalow, Kamptee Cantt. District Nagpur (M.S.)

APPEARANCES :

For Workmen—Shri K. B. Sangewar.

For Management—Shri Raghuvir Singh, Executive Officer.

INDUSTRY : Cantonment Board DISTRICT : Nagpur (M.S.)

Dated October 17, 1977

AWARD

This is a reference made by the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour vide its Order No. L-13011(2)/76-DII (B) dated 10-5-1977 for adjudication of the following industrial dispute:—

“Whether the management of the Cantonment Board, Kamptee are justified in denying payment of Washing

Allowance to such of their employees who are provided with uniforms? If not, to what relief are the concerned employees entitled and from what date?"

2. It is not disputed that on 13-5-1959 a settlement was arrived at between All India Cantonment Board Employees Association and the representatives of employer of Cantonment Boards in India according to which uniforms were sanctioned to specified category of employees. It is perhaps in pursuance of that settlement that certain Class IV employees of the Sanitary Department of Kamptee Cantonment Board started getting uniforms. No washing allowance was however paid to them. It has already been held by this Tribunal vide its order dated 25-7-77 that the question of washing allowance was not in issue in that settlement and that order further ruled out the plea of the management that the Cantonment Board Kamptee was not an industry even with respect to these 14 workmen of Sanitary department who render material service. The Executive Officer of Cantonment Board Kamptee has vide his letter No. CRK/814/611 dated 13-7-1977 informed this Tribunal that the Board has started paying washing allowance to these 14 concerned employees with effect from 1-5-1977 onwards.

3. The case of these fourteen workmen is that since the employees are given uniform and they are required to do sanitation work which spoils their clothings, they should be paid washing allowance in order to keep the uniform clean. Such washing allowance was sanctioned in the Cantonment Board Aurangabad since 1-9-1967 hence they should also be paid from that date.

4. The case of the Board is that the demand has already been conceded prospectively. There is no case to pay allowance from back date and the Executive Officer said while addressing the arguments that in any case no allowance could be paid from a date on which even the workmen had raised no demand. There cannot be comparison between one Cantonment Board and the other as the resources differ and with it the power of expenditure and grant of amenities to the workmen also varies.

5. The concerned workmen do a job that does spoil the uniform, and if the nature of job is such that spoils clothes, the employer is duty bound to spend or it's laundry charges in the shape of washing allowance so that proper clean and healthy conditions of work are maintained. There seems to be no dispute on this principle and that is why washing allowance was sanctioned by the Command (which exercises over-all control on Cantonment Boards) to various Cantonment Boards in the country. As said above the genuineness and force of the demand was accepted and the authorities conceded the allowance prospectively. The first part of the reference which speaks of justification of the demand thus needs no other answer because of this admitted and conceded position.

6. The real question in dispute thus narrows down to the date from which such an allowance should be payable to these workmen of Kamptee Board. Vide Ex. W/1 dated 20-9-1972 the Southern Command directed the President of Cantonment Board Aurangabad to pay washing allowance with effect from 1-9-1967 similarly payments with retrospective effect were allowed by other Boards. Thus grant of washing allowance with retrospective effect is not an unusual practice.

7. However, I am clear that the allowance can be granted only from the date on which this industrial dispute was raised by the workmen for the first time and not from any date prior to it when such a dispute was non-existent. The date cannot be fixed by analogy. The period when peace prevailed need not be disturbed or reopened for creating a dispute. Though the date of the first demand was not pleaded yet it was admitted at the bar by both the sides that the demand was raised for the first time in J.S.M.'s meeting on 23-3-1974. The Executive Officer has at the last moment informed this Tribunal that the matter as to the date from which washing allowance should be allowed to these workmen is under active consideration of the Govt. of India in the Ministry of Defence. The Secretary of the Ministry was made

a party to this reference and notice was sent to him. However, no response has come from that quarter and the tribunal cannot wait indefinitely for the Government of India to make up its mind, specially when the dispute is pending for the last three years.

8. These fourteen workmen are therefore entitled to washing allowance with effect from 23-3-1974 or say from 1-4-74 at the rate at which State Government of Maharashtra has allowed washing allowance to the employees of similar category of employees working in the local bodies as that was the scale laid down by the Defence Department in their letter No. 24/12/C/L&C/76 dated 30-4-1977.

9. The reference is answered accordingly. The employer Board shall pay Rs. 50 as costs to the employees.

S. N. JOHRI, Presiding Officer.

[No. L-13011(2)/76-D. II(B)]

HARBANS BAHADUR, Desk Officer

वित्त मंत्रालय

(राजस्व विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 4 नवम्बर, 1977

आदेश

स्टाम्प

का. आ. 3518.—भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम 1899 (1899 का 2) की धारा 9 की उप धारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हए केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतदइवारा महाराष्ट्र राज्य वित्तीय नियम, बम्बूर्झ को उक्त नियम द्वारा जारी किए जाने वाले दो करांड बील लाख रुपये अंकित भूल्य के अण पबर्ण पर, स्टाम्प शुल्क के मद्दद प्रभार्य 1 लाख 65 हजार रुपए के समीकित स्टाम्प शुल्क का संदाय करने की अनुमति देती है।

[सं. 34/77-स्टाम्प फा. सं. 33/74/77-वि. क.]

एस. डी. रामस्वामी, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue)

New Delhi, the 4th November, 1977

ORDER

STAMPS

S.O. 3518.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Government hereby permits the Maharashtra State Financial Corporation, Bombay to pay consolidated stamp duty of One lakh and sixty five thousand of rupees only, chargeable on account of the stamp duty on bonds in the form of debentures of the face value of two crores and twenty lakhs of rupees, to be issued by the said Corporation.

[No. 34/77-Stamps-F. No. 33/74/77-ST]

S. D. RAMASWAMY, Under Secy.